The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,141 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
* I. BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA	6800	1500	G. F. Cates	11th "
I. HYDASPES	2264	500	E. Crew	18th "
BURAT	3112	550	J. L. Parlin	25th "
* VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked I proceed direct to London viâ Malta; and those marked M viâ Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 4th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 124 Second Saloon Passengers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back viâ Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th "
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Customary fee at Marseilles to Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 9th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 25th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Saloon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	19th Nov.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

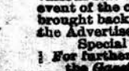
Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk.	3rd Nov.



THIS STEAMER has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 14th, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Seeking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

In lieu to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,535 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, (on arrival of Outward Eastern Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 31, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM
ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H.M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, (Royal Palaces, Hospitals, Lighthouses, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co.,
Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 15 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4 8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... " 2-12

F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 54-0; Pints, Rs. 29-8.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock:—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	62 0	34 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s FINEST DRY...	54 0	29 8
Do. do RESERVE CUVEE	60 0	33 0
ROEDERER'S	63 0	...
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	29 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO.

In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand. Note the subjoined list.

6 MONTHS' EXPORTS TO AMERICA.	THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD	Dozens
24,210 DOZENS!!!	Perrier Jouet	5,560
	Veuve Cliquot	5,078
	Louis Roederer	3,725
	C. Heidsieck and Co.	1,607
	Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
	Duc de Montebello	878
	Ayala	610
	Giesler and Co...	525

24,210 DOZENS!!! Against *ALL* these brands whose exports are only 19,137

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS, arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion, of Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GRIFFITHS'
"PYRODENE,"
FIRE PROOF PAINT AND
FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Fireproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste, owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paints are used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

Sole Manufacturers: GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.

Agent in Calcutta, A 1, M. Moscrieff, Great Eastern Hotel.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case ... ... Rs. 50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case ... ... " 65
" Gold Half-Hunting " " ... ... " 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS
In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

LADIES
ARRIVING FROM
EUROPE

FOR obtaining ENTIRE OUTFITS Suitable for India, STYLISH PERFECT FIT, and QUALITY combined with MODERATE PRICES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Case.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	Rs. 45 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	" 38 0
GREEN " (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	" 34 0
BLUE " (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	" 30 0
YELLOW " (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	" 26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	Rs. 21 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR "	" 20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s COCHO "	" 18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.

Regent House, SIMLA.

MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY.

Goa, Receiving Goods and Produce from Upcountry, forwarding Goods by Portuguese Railway, Shipping Agents, Ship Brokers, Bunder and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order, and Undertaking other Commercial Business. Receiving Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandize or other Requisites from the best houses in England and Continent of Europe. Loads secured by purchase, or according to plans for building, repairing and fitting out on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

E. M. ROMERO,
Proprietor.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

TENDERS will shortly be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a [illegible] principal Indian harbours. [illegible]

The main items of work included in the estimates are—
Excavation.
Concrete filling.
Rock filling.
Masonry in lime.
Masonry in cement.
Brickwork in cement.
Limecrete.
Cement concrete.

Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing Tincture for Snakebite Case, in unbreakable bottles; Chapman's Book of Directions. This case will be found invaluable for the cure of Snake Bite, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercise, Sunstroke, Fainting Fits, Indian Blue Devils, &c. Price complete Rs. 9.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's Guide for Family Use, or for Homœopathic practice, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price complete Rs. 9.

No. 15—VETERINARY MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, containing 24 bottles, and containing Hoskin's Guide to Horse Diseases. Price complete Rs. 40.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, containing Tincture for Snakebite Case, Tincture, Treatment, etc., Chapman's Book of Directions, Tincture of Pillules for Internal Use, Ointment, Lint, Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions for Use. Price complete Rs. 20.

A compact and portable Case, very little larger than a Purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the Waistcoat pocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, size 24 inches, adapted to Harry Goodrich's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies. Twenty-four in number, 16 oz. bottles. Price complete Rs. 60.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is anywhere near a complete assortment of Tinctures, nice half-ounce bottles for Tinctures, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Horse and Weighing Scales and Weights, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites for a first-class go-together outfit of Homœopathic remedies for horses, veterinary surgeons, and regularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from Kyle, Kims & Co., Bombay, or Kyle, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

NIGHT PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN DHARWAR AND BELGAUM.

ON and after TUESDAY the 1st November 1887, until further notice, the up train from Gunakal, Bellary, Hotgi and all intermediate stations timed to arrive at Dharwar at 11-15 p.m., will run through to Belgaum.

A train will leave Belgaum at 7-30 p.m. and connect with the Down train which leaves Dharwar at 2-10 a.m., for Gadag, Bellary, Gunakal, Hotgi and intermediate stations.

Passengers to and from the East Deccan Line will change carriages at Gadag.

	P.M.		P.M.
Dharwar ....Dep.	11-15	Belgaum ....Dep.	7-30
Belgaum ....Arr.	A.M. 6-5	Dharwar ....Arr.	A.M. 1-55

W. P. WILKINSON,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 22nd Oct. 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "BELGRAVIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 31st Oct. 1887.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA S. & W. Co. LD.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st of November, 1887, the Office of the Southern Maharatta Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, will be REMOVED from No. 53 Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, to No. 22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Directors.
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 31st. October 1887.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, 8th November, 1887, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To consider certain suggestions of the Committee for alterations in and additions to the existing rules of the Association.

II. To discuss a scheme put forward by Mr. G. W. Moir for the institution of a Clearing House for future delivery contracts.

III. To elect new Members of the Association, and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bomby, 31st Oct. 1887.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES.

"THE JUBILEE ELECTRIC BELL."

Complete with Bell, Push, Wire, Battery and Staples. Reliable, and requires no previous knowledge of Electricity for fixing.

Extremely useful for calling servants, as a Call Bell in offices, from mansion to stables, or as a burglar and fire alarm.

Price, complete, only Rs. 14; three Bells for Rs. 40

"THE HOLBORNE CHAMPAGNE AND SODAWATER CORK SCREW TAP."

A very convenient combined Corkscrew and Ærated Water Tap for drawing off small quantities of liquid.
Bright steel with plated tap... Rs. 3-8 each.
All Plated .... „ 4-0 „

CALVERT'S
DOMESTIC CARBOLIC
VAPORISER,

FOR purification of the air in SICK ROOMS, removal of MOSQUITOES and other INSECTS, and general use where an AERIAL, DISINFECTING and PURIFYING AGENT is required.

Vaporiser, each Re. 1.

Concentrated Carbolic Powder for the Vaporiser, Per tin, As. 12.

Calvert's DENTO-PHENOLENE (new dentifrice), Per bottle, Re. 1.

"HARRISON'S PATENT GELATINE EYE-SHADES."

Effectually shield the eyes from the injurious glare of the sun, gas, lamps or other bright lights which so often cause nervous headaches and premature loss of sight. They are invaluable to Clergyman, Schoolmasters, Students, Clerks, and others who from necessity or choice are constantly reading or writing.

Of all colours the flesh tinted variety is almost invisible at a distance.

Single, As. 8. Double, As. 12 and Rs. 1-4.

The Company's Registered
HEART-SHAPED SMELLING BOTTLE,

A neat little Perfume or Smelling Salt Bottle with plated Cap in the shape of a heart, in plain or coloured Glasses, ribbed or flat.

Filled with Perfume, Smelling or Inexhaustible Salts for 8 annas.

THE "QUEEN MAB" PERFUME LAMP.

The most effective and economical Odorator yet introduced; a thimbleful of any ordinary scent sufficing to fill an apartment with the sweetest of perfumes.

INVALUABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

For scenting an apartment with any desired perfume. Unlike the ordinary Odorator, it is not merely local in its effect, but thoroughly permeates an apartment.

For instantly removing the odour of stale tobacco from rooms that have been used for smoking.

For refreshing and sweetening the atmosphere of the sick room.

To tourists and travellers it presents the means of purifying the atmosphere of hotel bedrooms, and guarding against infection.

Is used by simply filling the small basin with water, adding a small quantity of any perfume, and then lighting the spirit lamp. The odour is instantly forced into the air by the jets of steam, and the whole apartment is thoroughly perfumed.

For DISINFECTING with Carbolic Acid, Eucalyptus, or other Antiseptics the "Queen Mab" is the most convenient and effective medium yet introduced.

For INHALING, in cases of Bronchitis, etc., it is strongly recommended by many eminent members of the medical profession.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Polished Tin	1 0	Engraved Brass, No. 3.	0
Polished Brass, No. 1	3 8	Engraved Silver Plated, No. 4	7 8
Nickle Plated, No. 2.	4 8		

THE 1886 REGISTERED TOOTH-BRUSH STAND.

A neat little Tooth Brush stand for perfectly drying the brush after use, consisting of a plated metal support and a porcelain basin. 10 annas each.

SOLID LEATHER SPECTACLE CASES.

A novelty in spectacle cases, consisting of pure solid English buff or maroon leather, combining lightness, neatness and protectiveness, guaranteed to wear twice as long as the ordinary kind and always looking well. In two sizes Re. 1 each, but if Spectacles are purchased at the same time then the price is As. 10 or As. 8 each respectively for large and small sizes.

PEDOMETERS.

For indicating the distance walked by Pedestrians. An instrument in the shape of a watch for carrying in the pocket, on the belt or secured to a button hole, never requires winding up but begins its operation as soon as the wearer takes a step, and it quickens, moderates, stops, or resumes its work exactly as the wearer does himself without requiring the slightest attention or imposing on the pedestrian a special or non-interrupted gait, it thus indicates not only long distances walked over but also adds up short distances made at different times and shows the exact total.

With one hand register, Rs. 15.
„ two hands „ „ 18.
„ three hands „ „ 25.

COOPER. MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in Bombay,—EWART LATHAM & Co.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 3rd November, 1887, at 11-30 a. m. by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of Provisions, &c., required for European Troops as per Schedule No.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

J. L. FAGAN, Lt.-Col.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Comst. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office,
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1887.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive at their office, 4, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gunfire, on THURSDAY next, the 3rd November, offers for the purchase of about 2,000 tons of old G. I. P. Railway Iron Rails (double-headed) landed ex ship "Wallace" and now lying near E Shed, Prince's Dock.

Offers to specify the rate per ton delivered over on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Bombay Company, Limited, do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

4. Elphinstone Circle, 31st Oct. 1887.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED.

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE. CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further orders the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM will be OPEN to the PUBLIC as follows from 1st November 1887. On MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS including Holidays between the following hours, viz:—10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. On every WEDNESDAY the MUSEUM will be CLOSED. On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS the Museum will be OPEN between the following hours, viz:—7 to 10 a.m. 2 to 6 p.m. On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS by special application to the Curator, arrangements will be made to admit Pardanashi Ladies at any hour between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Such applications should be made the day before.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's office, Bombay, 31st Oct, 1887

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1887, for works in the construction of SIDE DRAINS in Jail Road.

2. Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 225, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. Further Deposits of Rs. 225 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. 31st Oct. 1887.

TO BE LET, from 1st of November next, a very commodious and airy FIRST FLOOR, in the Fort. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16. Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting „	„ 110
Cut-hunting „	„ 115

Two Years' Guarantee.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER 1887.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AGENTS:

POONA ..... Wheeler & Co. and Phillips & Co.
[illegible] ..... Railway Station.
HUBLI ..... Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALI ..... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ..... Railway Station.
MADRAS ..... [illegible] & Co. and P. [illegible]
LONDON ..... [illegible], St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; Provost & Co. Oxford-street.

NOTICES.

TENDERS.

MESSRS. RALLY BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING, &c., Produce, Cotton and Imports. Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs Ralli Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 8 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical Eu ish Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 242, High Holborn, London, W.C.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!

ON and after 25th October 1887, we shall SELL OFF WITHOUT RESERVE for (15) days at very low prices, all sorts of coloured cloth, Silk, Satin, Velvetin, Fancy Plush, Silk Muslin, Silvery Grenadine, Tarlatan, Nunsveiling, Serge, Gloves, Stockings, Fans, Stays, Feathers, Straw Hats, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Don't miss this golden opportunity.

CALLIAN MOTI & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through registered post up to 1 p.m. gunfire on the 15th November 1887, for the Supply for three years at this Port, by contract, of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of H. M.'s Indian Marine Vessels at Bombay

For further particulars see Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 20th October 1887, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1887.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of November 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the future management of the Company, and, if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co, whose Agency ceases in consequence of the death of the late Mr. R. H. CHEETHAM.

2. To pass Special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES CHEETHAM,
Acting Secretary and Agent.

Dated the 22nd day of October, 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, on 23rd November next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Aden, up to 11 a.m. (Local time), and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers, up to noon, for contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Office.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay	Hospital Bedding and Clothing (General Contract)	Under Schedule No. 24A.
Poona, Ahmednuggur, Mhow, Nasirabad, Neemuch, Karachi, Hydrabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Comst. Store Keeper General, Bombay	Hospital Bedding and Clothing (Local Contract)	Under Schedule No. 22.
Aden	Hospital Bedding and Clothing (Local Contract)	Under Aden Schedule No. 7

The requirements of the Aden Commissariat will not be included in the General Contract.

J. L. FAGAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (local time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

For Aden Commissariat.

Aden	Cattle & Sheep for Slaughter.	Under Schedule No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 4th November 1887.
	Beef & Mutton.	Do. No. 2.	Do. do.
	Drawing, Covering & Distributing Water.	Do. No. 6.	Do. do.
	Stationery & Bookbinding.	Do. No. 13.	Do. do.
Aden & Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay.	Firewood & Charcoal.	Do. No. 19.	Do. 9 do.
	Limejuice, Crockery and Chinaware.	Do. No. 24.	Do. 8 do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Aden & Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay.	Mutton, Provisions, water, & Miscellaneous Articles	Do. No. 1. Perim	Do. 4 do.
	Do. do. do.	Do. No 2. Zaila	Do. do.
	Do. do. do.	Do. No. 3. Berbera	Do. do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay	Covering, Dammering &c. Packages and Drawing of Porter.	Under Schedule No. 11.	Tenders to be received on 1st Nov. 1887.
	Hired Boat tonnage Sea and Land Carriage	Do. No. 23	Do. do.
	Tonnage on Country Craft and Sea and Land Carriage from Bombay to Vingorla, Mandvi, Persian Gulf &c.	Do. No 23B & 2 amalgamated.	Do. do.
	Hired Bigaries and Hamallage.	Do. No. 36	Do. 4 do.
Kurrachee	Covering, dammering packages &c.	Do. No. 11	Do. 2 do.
Poona, Kurrachee	Steam Coal, English, for Bombay.	Do. No. 25	Do. do.
	Tinning Cooking utensils.	Do. No. 12	Do. 4 do.
	Stationery and Bookbinding.	Do. No. 13	Do. do.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Mhow, Nusserabad, Neemuch, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore	Cattle & Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton.	Do. Amalgamated No. 1. and 14.	Do. do.
	Purchase and of Litter of Transport & Slaughter Cattle.	Do. No. 15	Do. 8 do.
	Gin, Champagne Limejuice, &c.	Do. No. 26	Do. do.
	Tapioca, Sago, &c.	Do. No. 27	Do. do.
	Firewood and Charcoal.	Do. No. 28	Do. 9 do.
	Coffee.	Do. No. 29	Do. do.

Tenders for the purchase of tiller under Schedule No. 15 and Cattle, Sheep, Beef and Mutton under amalgamated Schedule No. 10 and 14 will not be received at Poona. The Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, will also receive Tenders for the supply of Steam Coal under Schedule No. 25 required for the Government Bakeries at Poona and Kurrachee.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Jubbulpore & Saugor, Jubbulpore & Pachmarhi, Bombay and Deolalee, Satara for Poona for Purandhur, Deesa & Abu, Mhow for Indore and Agar	Cattle & Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton.	Under amalgamated Schedule No. 10 & 14	Tenders to be received on 4th Nov. 1887.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to Invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

JUBILLEE COLLECTION 1887.

ABSTRACT OF MONEY RAISED IN INDIA BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Destination.	Donations. Rs. a. p.	Collecting Cards. Nos	Collecting Cards. Amount. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Central Committee	3,05,608 15 1	750	84,931 9 8	3,91,540 8 9
Bengal Branch	2,570 12 0	327	15,570 0 0	18,140 12 0
Berar Branch	...	193	3,254 5 0	3,254 5 0
Bombay Branch	...	6	190 0 0	190 0 0
Burma Branch	...	15	4,904 11 0	4,904 11 0
Central Provinces Branch	1,857 13 0	238	4,880 15 4	6,737 12 4
Madras Branch	...	11	1,566 4 0	1,566 4 0
Mysore Branch	610 0 0	...	...	610 0 0
N. W. Prov. & Oudh Br.	19,538 1 0	428	25,053 5 9	44,591 6 9
Punjab Branch	1,418 5 10	41	5,511 10 0	6,929 15 10
Total Rs.	3,32,588 14 11	2010	1,45,881 12 9	4,78,465 11 8

REMARKS.

	Rs. a. p.
For Dhubri	2,851 11 9
„ Orissa	4,007 12 0
„ Chota Nagpore	1,095 2 9
„ Bengal	12,137 13 3
For Nagpur	2,721 0 3
„ Jubbulpore	4,016 12 1
„ Masulipatam	48 0 0
„ Madras	1,518 4 0
Coorg.	
For the Lucknow Training Institution for Nurses	2,288 0 0
„ the Allahabad Hospital Building Fund	4,287 9 6
„ Cawnpore	17,408 12 0
„ Moradabad	6,548 6 3
„ the N. W. P. & Oudh	14,078 11 0

ABSTRACT OF MONEY RAISED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Destination.	Donations. £ s. d.	Collecting Cards. Nos	Collecting Cards. Amount. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Central Committee	896 7 11	73	866 19 8	1,763 7 7a
Bengal Branch	7 10 0	..	......	7 10 0b
Total	903 17 11	73	866 19 8	1,770 17 7

a £35 for Indian Scholarship at the London School of Medicine for Women.
b For Northern Behar.

It is particularly requested that any one still holding unreceipted Jubilee Cards should return them either blank or otherwise (with the amount collected) to the Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, India, at their earliest convenience.

A full list of Donors and Collectors will be given in the next annual report.

H. COOPER, A.D.C.,
Honorary Secretary.
Simla, 18th October 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Lawn Tennis Meeting at Fort Gymkhana, at 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Amphitrite (s), from Hongkong ; River Indus (s), Moulmein ; and Belgravia (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Lombardy (s), from Hongkong ; Clan Buchanon (s), Liverpool ; Loodiana (s), Calcutta ; and Altmore (ship), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Khiwa (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi ; and Barawa (s), Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Belgravia, the s. s. Clan Forbes, and the s. s. Clan Buchanan entered and the s. s. Khiva left yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT. Bhima Tellonjee, living at Parell road, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 100 in currency notes and cash from his box on Sunday last.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Black and Yellow—Craigie, (capt.), Sladen, Summer, and Dixon, vs. White—Macrae (capt.), Fenton, Graham, Wingfield and Stewart. Play will commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Arthur Road, Parell, touching the death of a Hindoo boy aged nine years, named Luximon Sukroo. Deceased on Sunday evening last went to a pond near his house to fetch some water. While doing so his foot slipped, and he fell into the pond. Another boy who was in his company raised an alarm, when the father of the deceased and others came to the pond ; and after some time recovered the body. Life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THEFT BY A HAWKER.—Nuthoo Prubhoo, a Hindoo hawker, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with committing theft in a building, used as a human dwelling, of a silver lota, valued at Rs. 22-8, on the 28th ultimo, the property of Heeroobai woman, living at Cumbarwada. The son of the woman Heeroobai, Vittal Mooljee, said his mother had been ill for the last 8 months. The silver lota in question belonged to his mother, and was kept in his cupboard. He missed it on Friday night last, and reported the matter to the police. The police arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen property from a fisherman, with whom the accused had pledged it for Rs. 15. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COLONEL REEVES AT POONA.—Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent of Kolhapur, arrived at Poona on Friday last.

THE REAY MARKET AT POONA.—The want of storehouses at the Reay Market is being greatly felt by the dealers who, we understand, have submitted an application to the Municipality with a view to the want being supplied as early as possible.—*Deccan Herald.*

A RAILWAY CLERK IN TROUBLE.—One Rugunathrao, a luggage clerk, employed at the Dharwar station of the S. M. Railway line, has been found guilty of having misappropriated the Company's monies in his charge, and was sentenced to a term of 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of two hundred rupees.—*Ibid.*

LODGE MORLAND.—It will be remembered that Lodge Morland of this station sent a deputation to Bombay a short time since to present to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Sir Henry Morland, a congratulatory address on his receiving the honor of knighthood. We now learn that at the last convocation the Grand Master has conferred offices in the Grand Lodge on the two brethren who composed the deputation, as also on the Right Worshipful Master of the Lodge. The offices which have been conferred are on the Wor. Master, that of Grand Steward ; on the Wor. Bro. B. J. Stone, Grand Jeweller ; and on Wor. Bro. Raghunauth Prasad Second Grand Marshall.—*Deccan Times.*

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Falkland Road, for the purpose of sanctioning payment of Rs. 37,807 to the shareholders, being the amount received from Mrs. Bapty on account of her guaranteed dividend. Mr. J. P. Cornforth presided.

It was proposed by Mr. A. F. Turner, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, that the payment of Rs. 37,807 (less income-tax) being the amount received from Mrs. Bapty on account of her guaranteed dividend be sanctioned.

The chairman explained that the amount had been received from Mrs. Bapty in consequence of a decision of the High Court as part payment of a sum due by her as guarantor to the company for three years.

A shareholder said income-tax had already been paid on the profits, and inquired why any further tax should be paid.

The Rev. Mr. Greig, who said he represented Mrs. Bapty, disputed the right of Government to levy any further income-tax on this money, as the tax had already been paid.

The chairman said he would bring the point before the Commissioner.

The Rev. Mr. Greig proposed as an amendment that the amount received from Mrs. Bapty should be distributed, subject to a deduction for income-tax, if any, without prejudice to Mrs. Bapty's right as a guarantor.

The amendment found no seconder, and it fell through.

The Rev. Mr. Greig then asked that his protest should be embodied in the minutes of the proceedings.

Mr. Turner did not see how the protest could be recorded. His amendment would appear on the minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Greig said that, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Bapty, he had a right to have the protest recorded. It was only fair to her that it should be ; for from what Mr. Greig had heard from her solicitors, he thought she could have the whole matter re-opened except the point already decided by the Court ; and he did not want any thing to appear to her prejudice. If the protest was not entered it might appear that she had acquiesced in the surrender of her rights. He wanted to know if this payment would be received in full acknowledgment of the claim against her.

The chairman : That is a matter for the lawyers to decide. Your protest is purely personal, and I do not see how we can receive it at this meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Greig : From what I know of the law at home, I think I have a right to have this protest recorded.

The chairman asked Mr. Grieg to write out his protest.

The original proposition was here put to the meeting and carried, Mr. Greig being the only dissentient.

Mr. Greig then handed in the following protest :—I protest on behalf of Mrs. Bapty against the resolution of the shareholders to distribute the amount received from Mrs. Bapty, because the resolution, as it stands, seems to bring Mrs. Bapty's right as a guarantor into danger through her appearing to accept as a shareholder the decision of this meeting.

Mr. Turner said the resolution having already been passed, the protest could not be recorded, and it would be as well to address a letter to the directors on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Greig :—Pardon me, I think I have a perfect right to ask that my pretest should be recorded. It is only fair to Mrs. Bapty to do so.

The chairman remarked that, in his capacity as chairman he declined to accept the protest. If Mr. Greig wished to address the shareholders, he might do so ; but he must decline to accept the protest unless the shareholders compelled him to do so. The matter should never have been brought forward at this meeting ; but as a matter of courtesy to Mr. Greig, he would give him five minutes to address the shareholder on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Greig said his protest was only meant to protect Mrs. Bapty as a shareholder and a guarantor ; and he did not see what harm it would do the shareholders to have it recorded.

As no shareholders supported Mr. Greig, the Chairman, at the expiration of five minutes, dissolved the meeting. A vote of thanks was accorded to him.

H. M. S. SHIP TYNE.

THE arrival in Bombay a few days since of her Majesty's men-of-war Ranger and Turquoise, for the purpose of paying off the old crew and re-commissioning were reported in these columns. On Saturday last H. M.'s naval transport steamer Tyne, arrived in the Bombay harbour, with officers and men for these vessels and a few more supernumeraries for other vessels in the Indian seas, numbering, in all, thirty-five officers and about four hundred men. The Tyne left Portsmouth on the 28th September, and after calling at Plymouth, Gibraltar and various Mediterranean and Red Sea ports, for the purpose of taking in naval stores or landing a few sundries, arrived in this harbour. She had a fine passage out, save in the Red Sea where she experienced rather warm weather. The crew of the Ranger and the Turquoise will be transferred to her shortly ; and with these on board, she will leave for home again on the 5th instant.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

THE *Indian Spectator* says :—Bombay loses a sincere friend by the death of good old Sir Philip Wodehouse. Honest, conscientious and self-respecting in his public acts, and indifferent alike to praise or blame, the late Governor of Bombay carried on the administration as smoothly as the times permitted. In some respects we thought he came too late in life for a progressive community like ours, but even if that were true, no man could be readier than was Sir Philip to accept accomplished facts. His policy was paternal in the right sense, and between man and man, so far as he himself had to deal, he always tried to hold a just balance. He was not a weak man, as was once believed, but had often necessarily to be in the hands of his associates in office. Sir Philip had many of the best qualities of the Englishman. His quiet, practical benevolence, and the presence of mind required on an emergency, were shown to the highest advantange during the famine that devastated parts of the Presidency. Many more showy Governors have come to Bombay and won her applause ; but we can hardly think of another whose grave may so appropriately bear the simple epitaph—honest. That, after all, is the best criterion.

THE TRAINING OF NATIVE PRINCES.

The *Mahratta* says :—Our Princes according to the new ways of thinking are always reared in solitude away from the turmoil of the world in the sweet retirement of Rajkumar Colleges. In taking care to shield the young Prince from the often times pernicious influence of the Zenana, he is so effectually guarded that he very rarely gets an idea of what responsibilities he will have to bear, of what high authority he will be possessed and how judicious and kind he must be in his dealings with the people. Indeed if we consider the way in which these Highnesses are brought up, we are struck with the remarkable fact that the exclusive education to which they are treated, is likely to make them quite unfit for the responsible and delicate task of ruling over their subjects. They become fine gentlemen ; they learn to appreciate manly sports such as cricket, racing or any others of the like nature ; they are well taught how to spend money like Princes. On occasions they can make speeches ; they might be asked to preside at public meetings ; they know how to figure well in subscription lists. But beyond this mere ornamental part of life's business they are fit for nothing. It is in the school of practical administration that they must be initiated. If they were taught their high duties so potential of either good or mischief, by being made to associate with responsible officials, they would turn out model Princes. Something like what we propose was tried in the case of the Gaikawar and all accounts speak of him as an exemplary ruler. If the Princes, the most noble of them, were asked to sit with the Judges of the High Court for a term or two, with the Legislative Councillors for a similar period, then, in their own States, to work in the different branches of the administration under the guidance of the responsible officials in charge of them, we should not be surprised to see them become efficient rulers. We do not mean to say that nothing like this is attempted at present. We are aware that before the Princes are given full powers of administration, a certain noviciate is obligatory upon them. But those who are acquainted with these things, will certainly understand why we are not disposed to attach much or any importance to it.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

However the Government of India may view and dispose of the Nizam's offer, a portion of the Anglo-Indian press has begun to push the native princes on to follow the example. Gwaliar is taken in hand ; but it is to be remembered that that state has already lent a sum of three and a half crores of cash, and it is therefore ungenerous to expect the regency, who are mere trustees, to do anything of the kind. If not in money that Press seems determined, if possible, to have the Gwaliar army transferred to the British command. That the solution of the difficulties of our own Government rested in the utilisation of armies of Native States nobody doubted. We are glad the Anglo Indian Press has accepted that solution ; but it is not so much in the utilisation in general as the utilisation in particular that the principal difficulty will lie. The state's armies may be called in for aid, but who are to command them ? The question of the practical right of the sovereign ownership will be a most puzzling one, and British statesmanship if they mean justice to the states, will be on its trial here. —*Native Opinion.*

BENGAL.

A PROMISING SON.—Baboo Ashootosh Mullick, residing at Colootollah, appeared on the 27th before his Worship, and complaining against the conduct of his son both towards himself and his mother, asked that a process may be issued for the ejectment of his son from the house. Applicant stated that his son, whose name was Russick Lall Mullick, aged 24 years, had been behaving in a most disgraceful manner in the house, and on the previous night he assaulted his mother and kicked the applicant, his father. He was always wanting money, but would do no work, and had even threatened to kill both his mother and father, who had to leave the house in consequence of the way he behaved. His Worship observed that if accused had assaulted his mother, the applicant could have a summons on behalf of his wife who, however, would have to come Court and prosecute. The applicant stated that he would take a summons, as suggested by the Court, and his Worship directed the issue of a process against the accused for assaulting his mother and father.—*Indian Daily News.*

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR CALCUTTA.—There have been several attempts to supersede the *dhobes* in Calcutta ; but hitherto, the attempts have not been attended with success. As a company's business, the amount of work done does not pay for the needful supervision; with a company's appliances and individual management and responsibility, there may be a better chance. At least, the attempt will be made at 44, Free School Street, early next month. There is on the spot a number of washing machines, in which there will be no beating, rubbing, and scrubbing to pieces, but steam and motion will be the chief agencies for cleaning, there being an engine of sixteen-horse power to supply them. The water used will be the filtered water of the Municipality. There is machinery for starching and ironing and the chances of infection from any source may be said to be reduced to a minimum. The drying is done by centrifugal force. The charges are intended to be moderate, and the proprietor hopes to so manage the business as to obviate all ordinary objections, and prove that machine-washing is deserving of public support.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held at noon on Thursday at the rooms of the Chamber to consider and adopt the rules for arbitrations which have been drawn up by the special sub-committee of the Chamber, consisting of Messrs. A. P. Ralli, W. Parsons, James Stevenson, and W. J. M. McCaw. The following Resolutions were put to the meeting and passed unanimously :—First Resolution,—Proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—"That the rules for arbitration being 'the Piece Goods Arbitration Rules' and 'the General Arbitration Rules, recommended for adoption by the special sub-committee to consider arbitrations in their report to the President and Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 14th of September, 1887, and circulated to the members of the Chamber with the Secretary's Circular No. 10. of the 10th of October current, be approved, and that these rules be, and the same are hereby, adopted as the arbitration rules of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce." Second Resolution.—Proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. R. Williamson,—"That the best thanks of the Chamber are due, and that an expression of the same be conveyed to Messrs. A. P. Ralli, W. Parsons, James Stevenson, and W. J. M. McCaw, the sub-committee appointed to consider and draw up rules to govern arbitrations, for the great care and labour they have devoted to the preparation of the body of rules which have now been accepted and adopted by the Chamber."—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

AGENT MADRAS RAILWAY.—Mr. Francis B. Hanna, took charge of his office as Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, on Thursday, on which day Mr. W. R. Robinson, the Chief Engineer of the Company, who had acted up to this time, proceeded on three months' leave. Mr. H. R. P. Carter will act as Chief Engineer, and Mr. H. C. West as Deputy Chief Engineer.—*Ibid*

ADMINISTERING AN OATH.—In a civil suit heard at Bangalore it was agreed upon by the defendants that if the plaintiff went to a Hindu Temple in Jeweller's Street and took an oath there that he did not receive a sum of Rs. 258 towards the debt, they were willing to submit to a decree being passed against them. Next morning, on the Head Clerk of the Munsiff's Court repairing to the Temple to administer the oath as agreed upon, there were present some 300 chucklers, to which caste the defendants belong, who were summoned there by beat of tom-tom by the defendants, to witness a Komati taking the oath. There was the usual hissing and hooting and such a commotion and uproar, that the managers fearing a rush into the temple by the chucklers, closed it and took to their heels. The oath, consequently, was not administered. The parties appeared next morning in Court again, when it was decided that the plaintiff shall be sworn the following evening. Should the temple be closed, the oath will be administered on the threshhold of the temple.—*Post.*

THE CITY OF LHASSA.

THE *Statesman* is publishing a series of sketches on Thibet. We quote the following description of Lhassa :—

Lhassa cannot be designated a large town, its circuit being only about six miles. Its great peculiarity and beauty consists in its being surrounded by a living verdant wall composed of thousands of aged and majestic trees. The suburbs of Lhassa are formed almost entirely of gardens. In days far back the city had a wall and ramparts, but these have long ago disappeared. The houses in the town are lofty, being several stories high, large and handsome, and terraced with sloping roofs. They are mostly built of stone or bricks, elaborately whitewashed all over, excepting the borders over the doors and windows which are painted red and yellow. These being the prevalent sacred colours, are used for nearly every object that requires a coat of paint. The houses in Lhassa are painted and whitewashed annually and therefore always look clean. The interiors however, do not correspond in this respect with the exteriors. Look into one of these Thibetan houses, and one is reminded of a whitened sepulchre ; the rooms unswept, smokey, and dirty, littered and encumbered with a miscellaneous assortment of furniture, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, and odds and ends—such a collection as only a Thibetan household could bring together. An orderly Thibetan interior would be a rarity. The poorer folk have their houses built of mud, but these also are completely whitewashed outside. This whitewashing is done so well that it is at times difficult to tell what materials the houses are built of. Some of the huts are constructed of most strange materials. In a locality not far from Lhassa, the houses are perhaps the most peculiarly constructed in the world, being made out of the smooth white horns of oxen, with the black rough horns of sheep. The builders so ingeniously combine and arrange these materials filling up the interstices with mortar, that although the designs are fantastic and quaint, the effect as a whole is artistic and pleasing. The polished horns are of course left untouched by paint or whitewash.

The city of Lhassa itself seems to be a great centre of trade, filled with Asiatic peoples, who appear to be engaged either in buying or selling the whole day. The streets are alive with an eager active population, who live in an atmosphere of noise and excitement. Lhassa is also always full of pilgrims, who are coming and going all the year round. The concourse of these pilgrims alone is so great that the supplying of their wants creates and keeps alive a regular trade.

THE THIBETANS.

A WRITER in the *Statesman* describing Thibetan scenes, gives the following account of the Thibetan people :—

The Thibetans belong, as is well known, to the great Mongol race, and possess their peculiar facial characteristics—small contracted black eyes, high cheek bones, pug noses, wide mouths, thin lips, and scanty beards. The ordinary complexion of the people is tawny, though among the upper classes there are many quite as fair as Europeans. In stature the Thibetans attain to middle height, and are agile, supple, and vigorous. They are exceedingly given to dancing, their movements in the dance being cadanced and easy. Gymnastic exercises are also very popular among them. As a race they are extremely frank and generous, and are so light-hearted that while walking about they are continually humming some popular song, or it may be a Bhuddist psalm. The men wear their hair long, allowing it to flow freely over the shoulders. The dandies of Lhassa are indeed exceedingly careful of their raven locks, anointing them freely with melted butter, and some of them go the length of braiding their hair like the women, and adorning the tresses with jewellery composed of precious stones and corals. The men have two head dresses. For high days and holidays they don a large red hat decorated at the rim with a long thick fringe ; for ordinary wear they use a blue cap with a border of broad black, velvet, and surmounted with a red tuft. Their dress consists of a full robe fastened down the right side, a broad red sash girded round the waist, and red or purple cloth boots complete the costume which is both graceful and picturesque. The women wear a similar robe and boots, and in addition a many-coloured short tunic over the robe. The hair is worn in two braids which hang down the back. For head-dress the Thibetan ladies wear an elegant crown composed of pearls, while women of humbler class are content with a small yellow cap. The Thibetan women conform to a peculiar and almost incredible custom when they appear in public. They besmear their faces with a glutinous black varnish with the object of rendering themselves as ugly and hideous looking as possible. The custom is grounded, it is said, in a desire to preserve public morality. In Lhassa, however, as elsewhere there are those who scorn to be trammelled by custom and one may meet women in the streets with their faces exposed, and much as Nature made them. But these women have the finger pointed at them, and are looked upon as black sheep in the fold. It must be confessed however that lamentable licentiousness prevails among the Thibetans, in spite of the blackness of the varnish on the women's faces and the repulsive aspect it produces.

As a people the Thibetans are brave, and face death fearlessly. They are very religious according to their light, for one finds that religion enters largely into their every day life. They are indeed superstitious, but not so credulous as the Tartars. Though they have many good qualities, their principal failing is the small regard they place on cleanliness : in this respect they are the opposite of the Hindoos. But this is no wise prevents them from being fond of display, and rich and sumptuous clothing. The streets of Lhassa like most Eastern cities exhibit the same neglect of simple sanitary rules, and show the sad need there is for an energetic municipal board. The idea of connecting Lhassa with a municipality appears just now Utopian ; but stranger things have happened. Lhassa may in time to come boast not only of a municipality, but of an elective Government, if only the British get a foot hold there. Once let the British school master get abroad in that land, and how ideas, notions, and old habits would be metamorphosed !

A DOG AND BUFFALO FIGHT.

Outing for October contains an account of a fight between a buffalo and a bulldog, written by Mr. R. G. Carter, of the United States army. The fight took place in Texas in 1871. A herd of buffaloes had blocked the march of General Mackenzie's cavalry, and the troopers had fired into them.

"One gigantic bull, a leader, was nearest ; he was badly wounded. As was the case on nearly all marches of troops changing stations on the frontier, many dogs of all ages, sizes, and degrees had, under protest, accompanied the column to the Colorado River ; here many of the worthless curs were left or drowned while fording ; but there were several remaining, and it was these that had turned the buffalo down the column. There was among them a large white English bulldog, belonging to the regimental band. He was a powerful brute, and had been trained to pull down beeves at the slaughter corral at Fort Concho. He was, withal, a prime favourite with the soldiers, notwithstanding his ferocity. The pack of dogs were in full cry after the stampeding herds of bellowing beasts as they rushed and tore along the column with their peculiar rolling gait. But King, the bulldog, singled out the immense wounded leader, who had now slackened his speed, and was faltering in his tracks. He sprang at his throat with great courage, fastened upon him and the battle commenced, with the column as silent spectators. The bull went down upon his knees ; but so great was his strength that he quickly arose and whirled the dog in great circles over his head. King had been taught never to let go. The entire command now watched with breathless attention the apparently unequal struggle, expecting every moment to see the dog crushed to death. Down went the bull again on his knees, this time not from any weakness, but to gore the dog ; rising, he would stamp his feet in his rage, then shaking him a while, he would resume swinging and snapping him like a whip cord through the air. The foam, now bloody, flecked the long, tawny beard of the bison bull. His eyes, nearly concealed in the long, matted hair that covered his shaggy head, flashed fire. The dog kept his hold, however, and gradually the bull grew weaker ; he rose to his feet less often. He could no longer throw the dog in circles above his head. All were anxiously looking for the struggle to end. Impatience was already displayed upon the men's faces, when suddenly General Mackenzie shouted, 'Kill the animal and put him out of his misery !' It was a merciful command. Two men stepped forward to the enormous beast—now on his knees and rocking to and from the dog still holding on—and placing their carbines behind the left shoulder, to reach a vital point, fired. He gave one great quiver, one last spasmodic rocking, and spread himself upon the prairie dead. Not till then did King let go ! So great had been the courage of this favourite dog in his fearful struggle, that months after when an order had been issued for all our dogs—always an accumulative nuisance at a frontier post—to be exterminated, King, the white bulldog belonging to the Fourth Cavalry band, was exempted by a special order."

THE LAND OF WHITE ELEPHANTS.

A MAGNIFICENT RIVER SYSTEM.

TROUBLES are apprehended in the kingdom of Siam, and the *Times* undertakes to expound the situation. France, we are reminded, has long had her eye on the country, and French Agents are even more active in this direction than they were in Burma before Lord Dufferin interfered. Mr. James McCarthy, formerly of the Indian Survey, has lately been employed by the Siamese Government, on a Survey of Siam ; and he gives an interesting account of its chief features and resources. From a geographical point of view, Siam is remarkable for its magnificent system of rivers, all connected by big canals, thus enabling the Siamese to travel by boat to almost any part. The rivers and canals are always alive with boats and rafts of teakwood and bamboo. It is wonderful with what ease and confidence the smallest children can direct their tiny boats across the widest rivers. They are, in fact, amphibious, swimming being learnt when scarcely out of the mother's arms. The country is subject to a yearly inundation, and unless the rivers overflow their banks a short rice crop is expected.

THE PEOPLE OF SIAM.

The population is variously estimated at seven to twenty odd millions ; but Mr. McCarthy thinks it will be found that ten millions would be beyond the mark. The population comprises Siamese proper, Cambodians, Burman, Annamites, Malways and Chinese ; these latter swarm all over the country, and are specially numerous in the capital, Bangkok. The portion of the kingdom administered directly by the central government includes the greater part of the Malay Peninsula and the larger portion of the May-Nam and May-Nan-Kong Valley. Some Malay, Lao and Cambodian States are tributary—that is, make offerings of gold and silver flowers to the King at Bangkok. Each ruler of these States is appointed by the King, who exercises considerable power in his own province. The most important of the tributary States are those of the Lao, which occupy the mountainous country to the north. These in the valley of the Me-Nam are known as the Lao Phoong Dam (black-stomached), because they tattoo their bodies from the waist to the knee, and those in the valley of the May-Nam-Kong are known as Lao Phoong Khao (white-stomached) as they do not tattoo themselves. The Lao very much resemble their brethren of Siam proper, speaking a dialect of the same language. Those of the valley of the May-Nam-Kong bear a strong resemblance in every particular. Even the words which are peculiar to the Lao in ordinary conversation are said to be used in Siamese poetry. The inhabitants of Siam are for the most part agricultural, and their towns mostly present clusters of villages and hamlets, consisting principally of wooden houses, thickly settled on the river banks.

MAGNIFICENT RUINS.

The capital of the Siamese has always been remarkable for the magnificence of its temples, and from Chieng Sen in the north the southward march of the Siamese is traced by the magnificent ruins of the temples of the capitals of different periods. Bangkok, the present capital, is the site of the eighth capital since Chieng Sen, which, to some extent, supports the Siamese in their claim to a history extending many hundred years back. In Bangkok the temples and palace surpass all other buildings in richness and beauty. The royal palace is the object of greatest magnificence. It is here that the King presides over his Councils, and it was here that the young King published his famous edicts abolishing slavery.

WHITE ELEPHANTS.

Within the precincts of the palace are kept the famous white "elephants." The elephants is the national emblem of Siam and a white specimen is regarded more as a curiosity than anything else. In many cases but for the pink eye it would be difficult to distinguish a "white" elephant from an ordinary one. Outside the palace walls and within the city, besides the numerous temples and glittering pagodas, are many excellent public buildings. The foreign representatives live on the banks of a river, the river itself presenting a busy scene. Numerous canoes, with gaudily dressed women and children, gondolas, and steam launches are shooting past in a constant stream, disappearing into the numerous canals with which the whole city is interspersed, giving it the name of the Venice of the East.

BANGKOK.

The population of Bangkok is variously estimated at from 300,000 to 800,000 inhabitants. Khorat is one of the most important towns after Bangkok. It is a crenulated walled city, about three miles round, and built at an elevation of 750ft. above mean sea level. It is one of the most important towns in the valley of the May-Nam-Kong. The district is famous for the stupendous ruins of stone temples, the same in design and construction as those to be found in Cambodia and Boroboodur, in Java. Nothing can be discovered as to the builders—all knowledge of them seems to have been lost in the past. Outside the city wall is a colony of Chinese who carry on all the trade of the district. Chiengmai, or as it is called in Burma, Zimme, is one of the most important towns in the Lao Phoong Dam country. It is a walled city about five miles round, situated at an elevation of 1,000ft. on the Me-Ping or north-western branch of the Me-Nam. It is in direct communication, by boat, with Bangkok, but the journey is a tedious one, taking under ordinary circumstances as many as 50 days from Bangkok.

THE BANGKOK MARKET.

The daily market is an interesting institution, mostly managed by women, of whom there are at least 1,500 employed there. Salt is so rare that it is gladly taken instead of money. Among those who throng the market, besides the usual Burman traders found all over Indo-China, may be seen Liwas and Moosars, members of interesting hill tribes, the supposed aborigines of the country. The former occupy themselves peacefully in iron-smelting ; the latter are more retired, and live, with their bows and arrows, on almost inaccessible mountain tops. An English Vice Consulate has been established at Chiengmai. There are a number of American missionary ladies and gentlemen, whose influence is spreading throughout the Lao country.

COMMERCIAL CONDITION.

As regards the commercial condition of Siam, the chief articles of export are rice, cattle, sugar, pepper, cardamoms and ivory, exchanged chiefly for machinery and Manchester goods. From the Malay Peninsula tin, lead, gold and rubber are exported. Lately an enterprising Siamese official started working some coal mines. The gold worked only by Chinamen, is found in alluvial deposits near the heads of the largest rivers in the Malay Peninsula, all rising near the same mountain, the highest in the Peninsula, about 8,000ft. above sea level. This mountain is now the chief home of the few remaining groups of Oorang Utan, or wild men, the aborigines of the Malay Peninsula. The Lao country is, however, that portion of the Kingdom with the greatest trade resources, which are in no way developed. The principal drawback to the development of trade is want of improved communication. The chief means of communication at present is by river, a comfortable enough method for holiday seekers. In the Lao country elephants, bullocks, mules, donkeys and carriers are to be met with in all directions carrying the trade of the country. The mules and donkeys come from Yunnan usually laden with opium. The carriers accompany the Burmese pedlars, who with their wares spread all over the Lao country, and have made the Indian rupee the current coin nearly to the shores of the Gulf of Tonquin. They mostly carry raw silk and gumbenjamin, which they exchange for European goods from Moulmein. Mee Ung, a tea that grows indigenously all over the Lao country, is an article of local traffic. To improve the communications of the country by railways has long been the idea of the King, and the Government is now considering how to surmount the innumerable difficulties that obstruct the improvement and development of the country's resources.

THE NATIONAL FAITH.

Buddhism is the national faith. It is said that Buddhism is merely a religion of philosophy, and many Siamese claim the late Mr. Darwin and many of the Englishmen of science as being real Buddhists. In the Lao country, however, spirit-worship has crept into the religion to a considerable extent. Spirits disport themselves everywhere, but the tops of trees are the favourite haunt, and one very often sees all manner of offerings placed at the foot of gigantic trees to propitiate them. There are numerous temples, monasteries, and excellent rest-houses, built from motives of charity, for weary travellers. The monasteries contain scores of yellow-robed monks. They keep their heads shaven, even their eyebrows and eat but one meal a day, which they must go out and beg for in the early morning. They practise celibacy, but are at liberty to leave the monastic life when they feel so inclined. Every man in the kingdom, including the King himself, must, after the age of 21, enter the priesthood for at least a short period. With the numerous monasteries in the country no one need ever starve, and a man going to sleep hungry is unheard of in Siam, except under very extraordinary circumstances.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To the Governors of provinces and Judges appointed by the King is delegated the administration of justice. The laws are excellent ; the difficulty being to find the right man to administer them. Disorder is of rare occurrence, the people being eminently noted for a love of peace and quiet. In Nan, one of the Lao provinces, the punishment for theft is death ; and one's property can be literally left on the road without the slightest danger of any one interfering with it. In support of this rigorous law one man loses his life in a period of about three years, whereas in countries where this law is not enforced many lives are lost in the course of a year through robbery.

THE KING.

The King of Siam is a man of real culture and high intelligence, eager for the improvement of his country but dreading that "protection" looms in the near future. He himself has strong British leanings, and the feeling in Siam as a whole is pronouncedly British, though it must be admitted that there exists a small party who, if annexation is inevitable, would hand their country over to France.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	16,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,200	$125		5 pct.	1 8xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	300	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,875

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,220	Rs. 54	1 170
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	787	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	14
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	5,000	5,000	Rs. 60	1,150
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 50	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	460	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	77½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	517½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	93
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 5	325
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	520
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	300 300	300 150	10 p ct	190 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	nil.	95
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	505
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,87
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	83	875	Rs. 5	720
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	10⅛
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	73x4
Jeyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	60	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	43,000	25	25	•	9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	200	..	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,030	200	175	Rs. 24	345
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	10⅛xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	5	10 p.c.	11
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20	8 p.	19
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs 1	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	00	1,000	Rs 19	310
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	2	Rs. 2	7¼xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 100	1,215
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,800	10	10	Rs 15	95
Western India Flour Mills	,00	125	125	nil	75
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	2	200	11 p	165

PINNING AND WEAVING COMPASNIE,

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,00	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	0	50	Rs. 25	431½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 345	170	100	Rs. 4	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1 000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1 000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	880
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	2	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	5	500	Rs. 60	910xd
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	745
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	50	500	Rs. 25	605
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	810
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	25		350n
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	5	50	Rs. 2	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	625
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	2,70	150	15	..	187½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	5	50	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,00	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,00	1,0	...	845xd
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	..	855
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,010	500	50	–	580
Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited.	70	575	80	Rs 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	785xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 8	1405
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,38	500	5	Rs. 25	520
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	250	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	5	50	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	690	5	5		420
Increased	1,483	2	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1 100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 55	1115
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	750
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	[illegible]
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs.	136
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	2,200
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	540xd
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld	1,27	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,420xd
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,030	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	1,257½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 40	810
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1 00	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1.00	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	560
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,	..	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180	120	120	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	789	1,000	1 000	Rs. 6	93
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	950
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,030	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	300	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	605xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	280
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	515
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	6	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	780

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 2 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 10 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Custard Apples, each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each	0 10 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 10 0
Grapes, white, per seer	0 8 0
Melons, Musk large, per each	0 3 0
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 14 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	5 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 12 0
Mangoes Common, per doz	2 0 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 6 0
Grapes Cabool per box	0 5 0
Apples Verona per dozen	1 6 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2 0 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos, per dozen	0 12 0
Mussumbees, per dozen	1 8 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 10 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 3 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 4 0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3 4 0
Do Goghary per phura	2 14 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 10 0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 10 0
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	3 12 0
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5 8 0
Do. Common per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1 8 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	3 4 0
Do. large, per seer	0 1 0
Do. small do. per maund	1 8 0
Do. do. do per seer	0 0 7
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. small, per maund	0 10 0
Do. do. seer	0 0 3
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9
Do. red, per seer	0 0 4
Onions, per seer	0 0 4
Cabbages, per each large	0 8 0
Do. mall do.	0 5 0
Turnips large, per dozen	0 9 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 4 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Do. white, per dozen	0 1 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 3 0
French Beans	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0 4 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 1 0
Beans, double, per seer	0 2 0
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 8 0
Betelnut, per maund	6 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 9
Cocoanut Janghbohar per 100	6 0 0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, EVENING, Oct. 31.

WE have nothing fresh in the way of telegraphic news to give, all the financial quotations in Reuter's message to hand this morning coming quite unchanged, as do also advices regarding the General Produce markets.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	20,56,417
Do. Branches	Dec.	2,54,542
Other Deposits	Inc.	1,79,286
Government Securities	Inc.	4,964
Loans	Inc.	5,34,317
Bills Discounted	Dec.	1,15,353
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	5,93,141
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	23,00,900

It will be seen that the increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of 23 lakhs is almost entirely due to Government Deposits. In other respects there is little to note in the figures before us, though the increase in the trade demand, slight as it is at under 2½ lakhs, may indicate that the period of greatest case in this direction will not be far prolonged. In the immediate future, there seems no reason for anticipating any sensible increase in the demand for money, which is as plentiful as ever in the open market.

COTTON has been quiet to-day and rates for contracts in the new crop may be called rather easier. Sellers, however, of which there are not many in the market, have been asking only half a rupee per candy less than on Saturday and as the ideas of the few European buyers who are offering are considerably below this, no business has transpired. New "Good" Broach and Khangaum, for March delivery, are almost the only descriptions enquired for, and these are quoted at Rs. 220 and Rs 193 respectively, buyers' rates being Rs. 218-9 and Rs. 191 per candy. Dhollerah could probably be contracted for at Rs. 187 for "Good," Rs. 197 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 205 for "Fine," for April delivery, but we have not heard of any business having been put through. "Good" Bengals are quoted at Rs. 144½, "Fully Good" at Rs. 155, and "Fine" at Rs. 165 per candy, but it would be difficult to find sellers of the highest grade. The day's purchases of old stuff by the Mills have aggregated under 400 bales, made up of 200 bales Compta, at Rs. 158 to Rs. 163½; 125 bales Dharwar, at Rs. 180 to Rs. 183; and 50 bales Wadwan, at Rs. 183½ per candy,

The Chamber's telegraphic reports, issued under to-day's date, advise no particular change in the general prospects of the coming crop. It is however, satisfactory to note that in Broach the plants were flourishing and prospects were good, and that improvement is expected in Bhownuggur owing to seasonable weather. In the Oomrawattee circle generally the plants were flourishing, and picking had commenced in the Julgaum district.

WHEAT. Ekdani has been in some enquiry, being wanted to fill previous engagements, and dealers have put up the price of both qualities one to two annas per cwt, the cheaper rate being for next month's delivery. Other descriptions are out of stock, and neglected to arrive.

SEEDS. LINSEED is quiet, and the rate for ready seed is quoted 1 anna lower at Rs. 6-2-0 to Rs. 6-5-0. Rapeseed is quiet but steady in prices both for old and new crop. Poppy Seed has receded again to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,981	bales.
Wheat	16,774	cwt.
Linseed	5,542	"
Rapeseed	398	"
Gingelly	2,552	"
Poppyseed	1,140	"
Groundnuts	800	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. We hear that the Anchor Line has engaged cargo for Liverpool at 17s. 6d. per ton for January-February; 18s. 9d. for March; 20s. for April; and 21s. 3d. for May-June shipment. The A. H. Lloyd Line is also reported to have made some further engagements at previous rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a rather easier feeling this morning, but on the receipt of Calcutta rates our market became firmer in spite of the increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash balance. The Banks have been good sellers for next year at 3-32d. to ⅛d. above the morning's ready rates, and Telegraphic Transfers have been done for May at 1s. 4 29-32d. Credits for January-February are 1s. 5 3-32d. and for March 1s. 5⅛d. Ready quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—It was reported in the market this morning that 2 lakhs of Four per cent. Paper were sold in the Bazaar yesterday at 98⅞ for next months' delivery. The opening rate for cash this morning was 98 15-16—a decline of 5-16 on Saturday's closing price—but as the day advanced, and the pressure of sales against the settlement relaxed, the market gained strength and the rate moved up to 99⅜, at which we close for money, the price for account being ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. less. 4½ per cents. are quoted at 102½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been very little actual business in any description of shares passing to-day, and quotations are generally unchanged; the tone of the market for Mill scrip, however, may be called steady, if not firm. Alcock Ashdown and Company's shares are quoted at Rs. 190 and Rs. 140 for the first and second issue respectively. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 790.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th Oct. as compared with the statement of the 22nd Oct. :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 22. Rs.	Oct. 15. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,23,780	69,30,197
do. do. at Branches	19,74,528	17,19,986
Other Deposits	3,07,13,799	3,68,93,085
Post Bills	20,623	21,840
Cash Credits undrawn	13,72,281	13,17,012
	5,15,05,011	5,34,31,496
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	71,96,935	72,01,[illegible]
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	35,76,509	33,17,340
Loans, on Security of do.	24,50,371	29,84,698
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,183	5,989
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,50,98,410	1,49,83,067
Stamps	23,831	23,874
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,85,837; Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000	2,99,479	3,00,837
Bullion	10,009	61,700
Cash Balances with Correspondents	15,60,762	9,67,611
Cash and Currency Notes	2,12,88,591	2,35,84,481
	5,15,05,911	5,34,31,498

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd Oct. a compared with the statement of the 18th Oct. :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,53,094	15	0	48,52,969	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,77,66,957	9	7	1,80,55,303	10	2
Other Deposits	4,19,35,720	4	11	4,12,54,657	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,46,084	11	2	9,58,428	3	1
Sundries	15,56,138	2	5	16,07,[illegible]32	8	11
Rs.	8,65,56,995	11	1	8,67,27,791	10	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	93,38,765	11	0	97,08,259	4	8
Other authorized Invtmts	66,73,095	5	4	62,83,369	13	4
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities						
Credits on do.	54,27,132	4	11	63,59,[illegible]		10
Bills discounted	67,15,299	9	5	89,61,495	15	2
Balances with other Banks	1,88,64,682	13	7	1,90,[illegible]	0	0
Bullion	6,61,145	1	9	6,1[illegible]	5	3
Dead Stock	1,021	2	6	1,062	10	0
Stamps	11,21,481	2	6	11,[illegible],739	10	2
Sundries	9,025	4	3	[illegible]		3
Cash at Head Office	9,69,015	13	10	10,[illegible]		11
Do. at Branches	1,58,63,977	5	6	1,4[illegible]		2
	2,09,10,464	0	6	2,11,[illegible]		7
Rs.	8,65,56,995	11	1	8,67,27,791	10	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SINKINSON—October 30, at Colaba, the wife of E J Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TOWNSEND—October 27, at No 13, Wellington Square, Calcutta, the wife of F J Townsend, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HANNAH—PITTAR—October 26, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Kitchen, M A, assisted by the Rev Arthur G Luchman Garlies Stuart, second son of the late W C Hannah, to Lilian Esther (Lily) second daughter of C F Pittar, Solicitor, Calcutta.

McNIVEN—PITTAR—October 26, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Kitchen M A, assisted by the Rev Arthur G Luchman, Alexander, eldest son of A McNiven of Innishewan Killin, Perthshire, to Margaret Julia (Daisy) third daughter of C F Pittar, Solicitor, Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

THE official writer of the able review of the Municipal Commissioner's Report which we published a few days ago had a very promising subject for a study on some points of our Municipal economy, if the scope of his labour had admitted of such an essay. He tells us, for example, that private property liable to the consolidated rate is valued at Rs. 1,86,60,000;—in other words, that the landlords of Bombay get annually from the residents on the island this amount of income by way of rent. Twenty years' purchase may be taken as a fair valuation of the rateable property of Bombay, and on this basis we get Rs. 37,32,00,000, or say thirty seven crores and one-third as the capitalized value of that property. Our Municipal income for the past year was 49 lakhs, which is equal to a percentage of 1⅓ on the capitalized value. We have here a basis of assessment which is simple enough to work upon if public opinion could be educated and brought round to sanction the new departure. In the present abnormal state of things in the island we find the anomaly of large properties which barely net a decent percentage to the owners, placed on the same footing with mushroom structures which rise like so many shanties in the backwoods of America, and which give their projectors a return of 10, 12 and even 15 per cent. An uniform rate on such unequal returns works much injustice to *bona fide* investments, while it fosters and encourages the very source from which such injustice arises. This could only be remedied by basing assessment on the capitalized value of properties in general as shown above. This mode of assessment will not affect in any way the larger properties, which at present bear their fair share of the Municipal burden, whereas by enhancing the rateable value of the smaller properties which get off lightly under the present system, it will serve to redress the balance. The American States have some such method of Municipal rating, and it would be interesting to trace out its details. To show that unequal assessment is not a mere sentimental grievance we may take the example of the Cotton Mills which are increasing in our midst. There are fifty-five of them within our Municipal limits, owning a capital of close upon 4½ crores. Yet if we take the basis of assessment given in the Municipal Report of 1885-86 we find that this vast interest pays its quota to our Municipal revenue on a valuation of only Rs. 2,80,000. This is strange; yet still more strange is the mode of arriving at such a valuation. This mode consists in taking the actual area occupied by the block of buildings in each concern, and valuing the area at a graduated rate. Thus land holding buildings with machinery is valued at Rs. 1¼ per square yard, while the area having on it godowns and outhouses in the same ring fence is dear enough, according to our present Municipal notions, at 14 annas a square yard. In this way a Cotton Mill of 40 lakhs, standing in the midst of land of some 25 or 30 acres, but cumbering only 3 or 4 acres of such land by its longitudinal construction, will pay less than a Mill of say 15 or 20 lakhs if its architect is unwise enough to adopt a lateral expansion which may take up 5 or 6 acres of ground. Conventional ways of thinking sanctify much that would otherwise grate on one's ideas of fitness, and the easy way in which these large concerns are let off must strike an unsophisticated student of our Municipal economy as one of them. Then again take the case of what is called "vacant land," by which is probably meant lands scattered in the midst of our population, but regarding which the owners would play the dog in the manger—not using them themselves or allowing others to use them. The Report of 1885-86 tells us there were nearly 16,000 of such "lands," and the authorities take credit to themselves for making them pay as many rupees, whereas five years ago they used to escape scot-free. We are not told what the areas of these plots are, but seeing that their location in the midst of a busy and crowded population is a source of inconvenience to the neighbourhood, one would naturally suppose that our Municipal authorities would take care to make their possession too much of a good thing by a more discouraging mode of assessment. One has only to take a run by rail from the Grant Road or the Byculla Station to Bandora to realize what a deal of good the Municipality might do to the inhabitants if it would only use its powers to compel the owners of these vacant lands to do justice by their neighbours. Government sometimes thinks of taxing absentees and others who think much of themselves and less of their duties to society. Why then should not the owners of these "vacant lands" be made to pay on an adequate scale for the luxury of doing what they like with their own? They will doubtless enjoy some day the unearned increment which the peculiar circumstances of our island now runs up by leaps and bounds; but meanwhile there is no reason why their holdings should be allowed with impunity to be a source of disease and danger to the island. The Report we refer to tells us that each Cotton Mill is assessed on Rs. 16,000. Taking godowns, outhouses and blocks of buildings containing machinery this will give a value of one rupee a square yard, equal to over Rs. 4,800 an acre. The area of the "vacant lands" whose case we are considering is not stated, but taking the 16,000 plots to be on an average a quarter of an acre apiece, its valuation on the basis of the mill rating will be Rs. 1,200, and its contribution to our Municipal Fund will be about Rs. 100, whereas it now pays only a rupee. It is in this way that the general public will participate to some extent in the "unearned increment" of those who are at present, to adopt the heretical phraseology of a statesman who now passes as almost a Conservative, neither toilers nor spinners. We are breaking away from economic conventionalities nowadays, and it would not be too much to ask for a candid consideration of this suggested "new departure."

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce will find in the resolution of the Government of India on the Mints all the answer that they need—if they ever needed one—to the critic who last year told them that in dabbling in such high politics as were discussed before the Finance Committee they were soaring beyond where their wings could safely carry them. They ventured to suggest some changes in the Mint establishment, the result of which would have been a saving of nearly half a lakh a year. They even went further, and daringly suggested that one mint might be made to suffice for all India, and that as the Madras Mint had been reformed out of existence without causing inconvenience, so Calcutta might be dispensed with without any danger of adding to our silver difficulties the difficulty of getting our rupees coined as freely as we wanted them. The Government have paid the Chamber of Commerce the compliment of looking favourably upon their larger scheme. They say nothing about the minor proposition for making Rs. 42,000 a year go as far in the payment of the higher officials of the Bombay Mint as Rs. 89,000 go now. But they candidly admit that after enquiry into the matter the economy proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce seems feasible, and it appears as if the only thing that restrains them from at once carrying it out is a feeling that Calcutta should be passed the compliment of being asked its opinion on the matter before one of its institutions is done away with under temptation from Bombay. Calcutta, it is possible, will not be as easily persuaded that it can do away with a Mint as the Government have been. To transfer anything at all to Bombay is to proclaim that there are things which this city can do as well and as cheaply as Calcutta—a proclamation which on this side of the country is as axiomatic as on the other side it seems heretical. If amalgamation is decided on, however, it will be purely on grounds of local advantage and not of local preference that the choice will be made between Calcutta and Bombay, and a choice made on such grounds can end only in the selection of Bombay. The Mint here, as the Chamber of Commerce pointed out last year, is working at a large profit, its silver operations showing a gain of £50,000, while the corresponding operations in Calcutta showed a loss of £14 000. In seigniorage it makes on the year, according to a recent return, £92,000; Calcutta, though its establishment charges are scarcely less than those of the Bombay Mint, earned only a quarter of that sum. Nor does the fact that Calcutta has a large outturn of copper coin greatly affect the question. When the question is one of amalgamating a larger and a smaller concern that smaller concern, other things being equal, must go to the larger. The mountain cannot be brought to Mahomet, so that Mahomet must go to the mountain. It is only in the outturn of copper coin that Calcutta has any advantage over Bombay. In the ten years 1876 to 1885 its copper coinage amounted to three quarters of a million sterling in value against £139,000 at Bombay. But in the same period the silver coinage of Bombay was of the value of 46½ millions sterling, and that of Calcutta £18,350,000. The Government of India seem to have satisfied themselves as to the capacity of the Bombay Mint to turn out as much silver as is required of it, and seeing that in one single year—1878—it produced over £11,000,000 in silver coin, or double the average of the decennial period, there can be no doubt on that score. The local Chamber of Commerce seem to have put the Government on the track of a substantial saving, which ought to be effected without delay.

THE Madras Jubilee Volume which has been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. is in all externals worthy of the good name of that eminent house. In its covering of royal red and gold it will claim a place in every drawing room and library in the Presidency of whose loyalty it so well serves as a memento. Madras, the neighbour Presidencies and provinces will readily admit, was special and peculiar in the organized enthusiasm with which it kept the Jubilee. It was because of the elaborate organization that was given to the celebration there that the address which Sir Charles Lawson took to Windsor had in it so much of the character of the formally expressed sentiment of the Presidency at large. Madras met, adopted its address of loyal congratulation, and then procured the hearty concurrence in it of nearly two hundred committees formed in as many cities and towns throughout the Presidency. The record of this demonstration, and of these local rejoicings on the 16th of February, constitutes the bulk of this handsome quarto volume. But there is much else in it—much undoubtedly which savours just a little too much of the Gazetteer, but more which quite deserves to be perpetuated in local history. The Jubilee Retrospects, for instance, which have been prepared by specialists in various departments, are quite worthy of the occasion. We suppose, though there is nothing to indicate it, that Sir Charles Lawson is the compiler of the volume. He has been as happy in this as in other prominent work in connection with a celebration which owed much to him.

LORD LYTTON's appointment to the Paris Embassy will be regarded as an arrangement by which something has been found for Lord Lytton rather than as one by which a successor has been found for Lord Lyons. The best that can be said for it—and that is saying a good deal—is that it makes Lord Lytton comfortable for life and so makes it highly improbable that his long standing ambition to take the Foreign office under his charge will ever be gratified. From that point of view the public may find something to approve of in the selection. Lord Lytton will enter upon his new charge at an auspicious time. The satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations relating to the Suez Canal is a distinct personal success for Lord Salisbury which is scarcely likely to get much attention on Liberal platforms this autumn; but it has done much to improve the relations between England and France. It remains to be seen how far the Proconsular liberty of action which an Indian Viceroy enjoys is an evil preparation for high diplomatic functions. Lord Lytton has now a new and a happy opportunity, and the way in which he makes use of it will be watched with interest in India.

IN referring yesterday to the claims of the police probationers we understated the qualifications which are exacted of them by the Government when we named the subjects of the law examination which they have to pass. The list which we gave is that of only the lower law examination. The higher law examination is much more severe, comprising as it does the following subjects :—The Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the whole of the Indian Evidence Act, the Arms Act, the Railway Act, the Foreign Extradition Act, the Cattle Pound Act, the Gambling Act, the Whipping Act, the Criminal Tribes Act, the Poisons Act, the Village Police Act, and the District Police Act. Then, of course, there are the examinations in, usually, at least two vernaculars. As a qualification for appointments worth Rs. 250 a month—less than the salary of a European assistant in a mercantile house in his first year—this is fairly exacting.

FROM Hyderabad we hear that the Under-Officering of the Hyderabad Contingent employed in Burma produces great inconvenience. There not being sufficient officers for ordinary duty, it seems desirable to bring the number up to the complement without delay.

WE understand that H. E. Lord Reay and Lady Reay will be the guests of H. E. the Viceroy in Calcutta in the ensuing cold weather.

IN an account which recently appeared of Lord Reay's visit to Sangli it should have been stated that His Excellency was accompanied by the Political Officer of the district and the members of his staff.

THE quarantine restrictions at Aden and Perim have been removed against arrivals from Tonquin.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue has directed that the annual inspection report of a Commissioner of Divisions should show that he has satisfied himself by inspection that all parts of the excise system are in proper working order, and should call attention to any points in which the excise administration of the district is not in a satisfactory state.

THE Railroads to Paumben and Palghat have been for long under the consideration of the Madras Government. "But I am not in a position to state," Lord Connemara remarked, in reply to an address at Madura the other day, "that funds will be immediately available for their construction."

MR. JONES's inspection of the supposed coal deposits at Thigyit was not so successful even as that of the Panlaung field, as it was found that the black substance which had given rise to the report of the existence of coal was not actually coal, but lignite. Mr. Jones says that there is no hope of obtaining any large or profitable supply of coal from this source, though the lignite might be used for local purposes. An assay of the lignite by Mr. Blyth shows that it contains a very high percentage of moisture, and only 66·48 of combustible matter.

BRIGADIER NUR MAHOMED, one of Ayub Khan's followers, who was recently taken prisoner, has been hanged at Herat. It is positively known that Ayub Khan is hiding in Eastern Persia, though the exact locality is uncertain.

ANOTHER alteration has been made in the programme of the return journey of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Honor now proposes leaving Darjiling on the 8th of November, travelling via Kalimpoung to Silligori, and reaching Calcutta on the 11th, by which date the Public Works authorities will have completed the repairs to Belvedere.

THE Lahore paper complains that the figures quoted by the Government of India in its letter regarding the Hyderabad-Pachpadra railway project are obviously fallacious. The Government estimates the cost of the railway at Rs. 70,000 per mile, and the length of the line at 250 miles; and then says that this would cost 245 lakhs. Obviously it would only cost 175 lakhs, even if the estimate of Rs. 70,000 per mile is not—as we believe it to be—excessive. As, moreover, 100 miles of the railway would be constructed by the Jodhpur State, the cost of the British portion would only be 105 lakhs; and the interest on this, at 4 per cent., only about Rs. 4,20,000 instead of 9,80,000—or less than a half.

IT is officially reported that the villages in the North-West Provinces contain too many rather than too few wells, and the filling up of a number of the wells is recommended. Rich Hindus, desirous of a reputation for piety or charity, have built wells without considering the requirements of the place or securing the means for the wells being kept in repair. It never occurs to a rich man to clear and repair a well built by some one else, and of course the people who use the well would never go to the expense. In consequence the wells are neglected and fall into ruins; while the more of them there are the less often is the water renewed by frequent drawing. Both these causes combine to make the water unwholesome, and sometimes dangerous.

LAST year 239 persons committed suicide in the Farakhabad district, and 157 in the Shahjehanpur district, against 16 and 12, respectively, in the districts of Shaharunpur and Baharaich; notwithstanding that the populations of the last two are greater than the populations of the first two. The town of Farakhabad recorded nine cases, while Benares, with twice its population, had only one. The authorities are at a loss to account for this extraordinary discrepancy. As the fact is in most parts of India, the proportion of women to men among those who made away with themselves was as three to one.

TAKEN as a whole the Central Provinces have no reason to be dissatisfied with the trade of 1886-7 a report on which has just been issued. The shortness of the rice and linseed crop cost them some 47 lakhs of rupees, but they gained much more than this on the exports of cotton, wheat and til and, after allowing for decreases in the export of minor articles (notably of hides), their receipts were larger by 7 lakhs of rupees than in the year preceding. But these fluctuations, while counterbalancing each other for the Provinces as a whole, affected different parts of the Provinces very differently. The increase of 14 lakhs of rupees on the export of cotton was almost entirely monopolized by the Nimar and Wardha districts and of course served in no way to compensate the rice-growing tracts for the loss of their staple crop. The balance in favour of the Provinces, that is to say, the surplus value of the exports, amounted to only 62 lakhs of rupees, against 77 lakhs in the preceding year and over a crore in 1884-85.

THE supplement to the *Gazette of India* of October 8th contains the Government of India's Review of the administration of jails in each province of British India for the year 1886. It appears that in Bengal the ratio per cent. of offences registered, and therefore of punishments inflicted, to the daily average number of prisoners, is far higher than in any other Indian province. It was 2,999 in 1886; while of other provinces, the Panjab was nearest with 162, and Bombay, Madras, and the North-West Provinces showed ratios as low as 57·9, 55·85, and [illegible]·53, respectively. In defending the Bengal policy of registering and punishing slight offences, which seem to be passed over without notice elsewhere, Sir Rivers Thompson drew attention to the statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland for 1885-86, given in the reports of the Commissioners of Prisons, which showed that in English local prisons the ratio was 284·6, and in Irish local prisons 231·6. In the case of convict prisons the proportion of punishments to the average number of prisoners was smaller, but still far higher than the proportions reported from other Indian provinces, and reasons were given why a fairer comparison could be made between local prisons in the United Kingdom and Indian prisons, than between English and Irish convict prisons and Indian prisons.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

It is officially announced that Lord Lytton has been appointed British Ambassador at Paris in the place of Lord Lyons, who has been created an Earl.

MR. O'BRIEN'S APPEAL.

Mr. O'Brien's appeal against the sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on him on the 25th September will be heard to-day at Middleton.

A strong force of police and military has been brought into the town to maintain order.

SENTENCE ON ANOTHER M.P.

Mr. Luke Hayden, Member for South Leitrim, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for inciting the people to behave in a disorderly manner while some evictions were being carried out by the police.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Arcot commenced to-day with Mr. Westmacott as President and Captain Petley as a member.

Captain Parsonage was examined and stated that all hands were at their respective stations, with two men to attend to the wheel in case it was necessary to disconnect the steam steering gear. There was little tide at the time and the vessel was under full control. The vessel was going at about ten knots, when he suddenly noticed her heading towards the shoal. He asked the pilot to put her head more over, but as she did not answer her helm, both concluded that the steering chains had parted. Orders were immediately given for the hand gear to be shipped, and the captain went off to see the order carried out. The pilot stopped the steamer and reversed the engines; the starboard anchor was let go, but the chain could not be stopped, and after running out 130 fathoms it broke. The port anchor was also let go. Three minutes could not have elapsed between the parting of the steering gear and the loss of the anchor. Directly the steamer struck she heeled over. Witness thought it would have been dangerous for the Nubia or the Clan Liner to attempt to render assistance. The flaw in the steering chain being on the inside the link could not possibly be detected. He attached no blame to anyone for the accident.

Peter Poulson, pilot, examined, said when he found the vessel on the shoal he tried to drive her over, and he would have succeeded had she not rolled over. It would have been an easy matter, the vessel being built on such fine lines. In his opinion the disaster was purely the result of an accident. There was no risk run.

The inquiry will be resumed to-morrow.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST OF THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oct. 31.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Hoshang, the High Priest, arrived here this evening, and was received very warmly by the Parsee community. To-morrow an address of welcome and an entertainment will be given to the Dastoor by the Parsee community here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The *Liverpool* Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent. "	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point Penang Cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 30.

10 p.m. ... 77·5

MONDAY, Oct. 31.

6 a.m. ... 73·2
10 a.m. ... 79·2
2 p.m. ... 83·5
4 p.m. ... 83·2

The Mohpani mines in the Narsinghpur district of the Central Provinces did not recover during the year from the effects of the accident which happened to them in 1885-86, and their out-put during the calendar year 1886 was only 9,157, tons against 20,529 tons in 1885 and 27,111 tons in 1884. The import of coal has kept up in consequence.

There is a curious story told of one of the Samoan Islands where one of the early missionaries, a pious merchant skipper, set about converting the natives. He prevailed on them to destroy their idols, but had not got much further when he had to set sail. The islanders were therefore left with little or no religion to supply the place of the paganism which he had destroyed. Their apostle had no Bible to give them, but they were left with the impression that it was necessary to obtain one, as without the Word of God they would not hope for salvation. A long time passed before a smart Massachusetts whaling captain touched at the island, and the first request of the natives was for the Holy volume. The Cape Cod man, seeing an opportunity for a bargain, replied that he fortunately had a "Word of God," but that they were such exceedingly rare and valuable articles that he could not part with his, except for a large quantity of cocoanut oil. So an agreement was made, by which the natives were to pay 120 gallons of oil, value at least £20, for the skipper's New York Society's Bible, marked 50 cents on the cover. The oil was collected, and the natives obtained their Bible, but they did not know what to do with their prize when they had got it for, of course, they could not read a word. So the Book was carefully wrapped up in folds of the native cloth, and hung up in the Chief's house as a sort of Fetish, where it remained for many years, until Christianity made further strides in the South Seas.

THE QUEEN AND THE UNIVERSITY JUBILEE ADDRESS.

The reply of her Majesty the Queen Empress to the loyal address of the senate of the Bombay University on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee has just been received and its text is given below. The senate testified to the increased prosperity of the city since Her Majesty had assumed the direct Government of India and that many blessing had accrued from her wise and beneficent reign—all of which blessings the senate gratefully acknowledged the people of India owed, under Almighty God, to Her Majesty's just and wise rule. They believed that nowhere in her Majesty's Empire were there so many races, professing so many different creeds, as in the city of Bombay, yet on that day (Jubilee day) all these races were animated by one feeling; and the worshippers, under diverse forms, of the Great God of all mankind gave utterance to one prayer—"that He will continue to bestow upon your Majesty His choicest bessings and that He will long spare to us the gracious sovereign, who for fifty years has been our ruler, our protector and our friend."

The following is Her Majesty's reply:—

"I have read with great interest and pleasure the address of the University of Bombay, and heartily thank the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for their assurances of loyalty and affection. Amongst the many events of my reign, none have been a source of deeper satisfaction to me than the progress which throughout the Empire has been made in the spread of education and general culture and in the achievements of scientific research. The rapid growth of the Indian Universities and the good work they have accomplished, strikingly exemplify the advance of education in my Indian Empire. I trust that the future of the Bombay University may be not less brilliant than has been its past.

On behalf of my sons who have all derived much benefit as well as pleasure from their visits to India I thank the University for the kindly references to them which are contained in the address."

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

An accident, though fortunately not of a serious nature, occurred on the G. I. P. Railway line, at about 1-15 o'clock on Monday morning. Whilst a goods train was being shunted at Budlapur, a station on the Bombay side of Narel, owing to some unexplained cause six waggons left the rails and caused a block. Sleepers were displaced; rails bent and traffic was brought to a stand still both on the up and down lines. Break-down gangs were however speedily despatched to the scene of the accident, and the rails were cleared by 7-45 o'clock. Local traffic was considerably impeded, but so rapidly was the clearance effected that the mails were not interfered with.

The up-train which left Poona at 11 o'clock on Sunday night did not reach Bombay until a quarter to eleven on Monday morning. Great inconvenience was experisnced by 1st and 2nd class passengers, who, during the delay, were kept at Chinchowli, a station which is without a refreshment room.

THE HYDERABAD MINISTER AND THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

The Secunderabad paper publishes the following:—

OCT. 27.

My dear Mr. Cordery,—I believe an impression has unaccountably got abroad that I was opposed to the offer recently made by his Highness of contributing 60 lakhs of rupees in three years towards the frontier defences.

I need not state that this rumour is quite unfounded. Holding the views that I do, that the Native States could not possibly make any sacrifices great enough for upholding the British power in India, I cannot for a moment understand how I could be accused of opposing or disapproving of his Highness's generous and spontaneous offer of help. My own previous actions in such matters have always been in consonance with the views I have expressed about, and which I have held for several years. When war was declared against the late Shere Ali Khan, I applied to be allowed, as one of the nobles of Hyderabad, to proceed with the British Army to Afghanistan, with my own troops and at my own expense; and when I was consulted on the subject of the recent offer, I felt strongly inclined to write and inform his Highness that in case the sum offered could not be fully met with from the public treasury, I was prepared to render him all the pecuniary help in my power, to the fullest extent of my resources. In fact, I mentioned this at the time to the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Political and Financial Secretary. I was, however, restrained from carrying out my wishes by the thought that my action might perhaps be considered as disrespectful to his Highness, and might tend to create an impression that I wished to share with my sovereign, the credit of a movement which had solely originated with him.

I trust I have said enough to remove from your mind, as well as the Government of India, any impression that may perhaps have been created that I was in any way opposed to the offer made by his Highness.

Yours very sincerely,
ASMAN JAH.

THE WHEAT TRADE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

While the last two cotton crops of the Central Provinces were exceptionally good, the wheat crops on the other hand have been very poor. The last two wheat crops have, on the other hand, been poor ones. The crop of 1885 suffered greatly from the absence of rain at sowing time and from fungoid disease, and its outturn in some of the largest wheat growing tracts was only from a half to two-thirds of a full average. The crop of 1886 suffered from precisely the same causes, and in the north of the Provinces to a still greater degree. In his report on the rail-borne trade of the Provinces, Mr. J. B. Fuller gives the following facts:—

In the Nagpore country the crop was rather better than that of the preceding year, though it was far from being a good one. In Chhattisgarh alone was the crop fairly up to average. The effect of the season on the exports can be judged of from the following figures. The harvest of 1884 was a full one, and the exports of 1884-85 may be taken as a standard of comparison. The following is a statement of the exports of wheat from the various blocks:—

Year.	Jabalpur block.	Narbada block.	Nimar block.	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	12,55,302	62,14,883	1,60,952	14,13,330	7,16,673	97 91,130
1885-86	10,36,459	42,58,838	1,67,014	7,09,004	7,82,301	69,53,546
1886-87	7,99,748	47,07,439	2,00,411	8,57,304	10,31,711	75,96,613

The exports from the Jabalpur block fell off considerably and were only equal to 64 per cent of the exports of 1884-85. The exports from the Narbada block show an increase, but were still far behind those of 1884-85. The same remark applies to the exports from the Nagpur block. On the other hand, the exports from Chhatisgarh show a substantial increase on those of both years preceding. But the exports from Chhattisgarh are still limited more by the difficulty of transport than by the amount of the stocks in hand, and the improvements which are being effected in its communications increase its traffic independently of the outturn of the harvests.

Practically the whole of the wheat exported from these Provinces was consigned to Bombay for export to Europe. The importance of these Provinces as a wheat exporter is indicated by the following figures, which compare their exports during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 with those of the other wheat exporting Provinces in India:—

Year.	From the Punjab.	From the N. W. P. and Oudh.	From Bengal.	From Bombay.	From the C. P.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	90,62,499 (a)	34,75,397	7,29,610	17,51,997	97,67,738
1885-86	2,58,91,633 (a)	79,57,219	6,52,280	17,61,005	99,14,497

It will be observed that in 1884-85 these Provinces were the largest wheat exporters, but that in 1885-86 their exports were considerably surpassed by those from the North-Western Provinces and immensely surpassed by those from the Punjab.

"PRECIPITATE REFORMERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "J. D. K.," whose letter appeared in this morning's *Gazette*, appears to be a well-wisher of the young Brahmin gentleman, who, having recently returned from England, is seeking re-admission into caste. "J. D. K." would, it seems to me, have, therefore, acted more prudently if he had not rushed into print and discussed the young gentleman's case when it was still pending the decision of the orthodox shastris. "J. D. K." seems to look upon the young gentleman's as a test case, by means of which it is intended to settle the principle of reform, and to get the orthodox portion of the Brahmin community to change with the times. The shastris and priests, whose "sympathy and co-operation" are now being invited, are already a little nervous on this very account. They have begun to suspect that the men who are asking them to modify their orthodox position as regards England-returned Brahmins have probably a deeper object in view, and that by means of the young gentleman's case they wish or seek to drive the thin end of the wedge. At such a time as this, when the orthodox shastris are getting suspicious, and are asking among themselves such inconvenient questions as "How did the England-returned Brahmins manage about their food there?" "If you admit to-day England-returned men into caste, why should we refuse re-admission into caste to a Christianised Brahmin, who wishes to give up his Christianity and rejoin Brahminism?" It is, I am afraid—looking at the case from "J. D. K's." cautious point of view—not quite prudent to declare in newspapers that the young Brahmin gentleman's case is intended to get the principle of "a deliberate adaptation to changed circumstances of a progressive time" recognized by the orthodox.

However, I am not altogether sorry that "J. D. K." has written to you on the subject, because I observe that in his letter he has been, unconsciously perhaps, compelled to pay a compliment to those whom he styled "precipitate reformers." These "precipatate reformers" have been hitherto charged with trying to introduce reforms into the Hindu community without taking the orthodox portion with them. But the young Brahmin gentleman's case has taught the persons who represent the party of "educated orthodoxy" that to the "precipitate reformers" they owe their existence. In defending the position taken by the former, "J. D. K." is forced to admit that it is the action of the "precipitate reformers," which has called the party that wishes to reform by taking the orthodox with it into existence. In other words, "J. D. K." and his friends would not have been able to approach the shastris and to force them to relax their caste restrictions had not "the precipitate reformers" prepared the way and enabled them to move on.

It is something to have got this admission from the exponents of the views of those who are called "the party of educated orthodoxy," and who have made it their business to sneer at "precipitate reformers." These latter are, after all, the real beginners of reform, and but for them, progress would be impossible. "J. D. K." will not perhaps admit it in so many words. But he has admitted it substantially and I will explain how.

All reform is in the beginning unpopular. Take the case of a voyage to England. There was, and even now is, strong prejudice against it among the orthodox. Now, had the first Brahmin who went to England, acted on the principle preached by those who talk of introducing reforms by taking the orthodox in hand—had he, I say, before resolving to go to England, stopped to consult his caste, and take their opinion on the subject, it is undeniable he would not have been listened to and the caste would not have promised to take him back on his return. Therefore it was that the first men who went to England went without what is glibly called taking the orthodox in hand. They went on their own responsibility, cared not for caste, and stopped not to inquire whether their action was such as to commend itself to their community. In other words, as "J. D. K." would say, they acted *precipitately*, in that they acted without at first securing "the sympathy and co-operation" of their more orthodox caste people. When the number of such *precipitate reformers* has increased, then it is that the so-called cautious reformers, whom "J. D. K." belauds, show life, and emboldened by the increasing force and tendency of the former, the latter feel emboldened to approach the orthodox and invite their co-operation by using the following language:—"Look here; people have been going to England without caring for you. Be wise in time; relax your caste restrictions or else your power will be gone." It is by means of such gentle threats—by pointing out to the orthodox their helpless situation—that it is sought to exhort their sympathy and co-operation. Had the members of the educated party acted upon their principle before anybody went to England, they might have been gratified in taking credit to themselves for their cautious spirit of reform, and for their policy of doing nothing without taking the orthodox with them. But they keep in the background until the precipitate reformers have cleared the jungles and paved the way, and there and then only venture to come forward and say—see, how prudent and heroic we are? Thus you will see that it is the precipitate reformer who brings these *cautious* reformers into existence and but for the former the latter would have been nowhere at this day; and would have gone on talking of waiting till orthodoxy was prepared to move with them. It is the precipitate reformer who forms the vanguard of reform and progress.

"J. D. K." seems to comprehend all this, or else he would not have said that it is the "precipitate reformers" to whom his party owed its existence. And yet he tells us that there is "greater merit in the process of reformation" adopted by his party than in the process adopted by those he calls precipitate reformers, and that the former process is more difficult than the latter. That is, when braver men, undaunted by the difficulties and dangers and prejudices surrounding them, have walked through the Jungles and cleared the road, then less courageous men begin to move and walk on the road, and yet have the presumption to cry—"We are the braver men; we are more heroic. The men that went before us were thoughtless and precipitate." I must say the process of reasoning by means of which "J. D. K." is landed into his absurd praise of the reforms that talk of taking the orthodox community with them is puerile.

What is true of the reform involved in a journey to England is true of all other reforms. It is the "precipitate reformers" who lead the way, and but for them society would not move It is the courage and self-sacrificing spirit which they show, regardless of popular applause or the prejudices of the day, that makes reform possible and feasible. It is they who sow, but the wonder is the very men who reap the harvest they prepare will not scruple to abuse them and take to themselves the credit of true reformers. "J. D. K.'s" letter shows that men's eyes are being opened, and that experience is teaching him and his friends that, but for the services of precipitate reformers, neither he nor his friends would have been able to use, before the orthodox shastris, the language they are now employing for the purpose of forcing them into a tacit submission to the views of reformers. The "precipitate reformers" are, I believe, sincerely anxious that the young Brahmin gentleman should succeed, and if he does, the success will be due to those who have been hitherto shamelessly abused.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 31. EXCELSIOR.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. E. Sir Charles Arbuthnot proposes leaving Ootacamund on a tour of inspection on the 5th of next month. He will visit Madras first for about four days, and then proceed to other stations. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Quarter Master General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, and the Military Secretary, with a small clerical establishment.

The cavalry Camp of Exercise which was to have been held in the Central Provinces is not now likely to come off.

The men of the 17th Native Infantry, who have recently been removed from Bombay, have been set a task in their new station which they by no means relish. They received orders the other day to construct new lines either for their own or another regiment, and they are now busily engaged making mud bricks. These, when dry, they are to carry to the chosen site of the proposed new lines, and with them erect the huts.

Clinical Thermometers—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8. Gilbert & Co., Ld., Hornby Road Fort.

REVIEWS.

ENGLISH WORD-MANUALS.

The numbes of candidates for the Matriculation Examination is growing every year, and consequently the demand for such text-books as may facilitate the study of the various subjects prescribed for the test is ever on the increase. Even indifferent publications, professing to point out an easy road to the acquisition of the necessary modicum of knowledge on the part of the students, find generally a ready sale. An English word-book, recently published for the use of schools, although it does not profess to supply a "long-felt want," will certainly prove a very useful aid to the study of words. Mr. K. K. Kapadia, M.A., who is the compiler of this manual, has followed out a plan which is well adapted to carry out the object in view. He has arranged in an alphabetical order the derivations of words, giving a list of important words derived from the same root, together with their meanings. This arrangement shows at a glance the common idea which underlies the words derived from the same origin. As the book has been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction for use in schools it promises to be largely used; and it will be for the teacher to see whether the work should be studied as an aid to the understanding, or simply used for the purpose of unintelligent cramming. The teacher can make the subject at once an instructive and an entertaining study by pointing out words which tell some tale, historical or legendary, or perpetuate some old superstition or false belief, although the ideas which had led to their origin may have long since been exploded. Mr. Kapadia has done well in giving a history of such words, quoting for his purpose passages from various works, and notably from Trench "On the Study of Words"—a book which advanced pupils may read with advantage. The compiler has heightened the utility of his manual by giving cognate words in Sanskrit, wherever the resemblance is very striking, such as *ad* to eat (edo), *an* to breathe (anima) and so forth.

A similar manual of a far less humble character is published by another gentleman, Mr. K. H. Kapadia. It is a manual of English words with their roots and primary and secondary meanings, arranged in columns. A few pages at the end are devoted to denote the shades of distinction to be found in synonyms. Figures of speech and the rules of prosody are also given. The compilation is specially intended for students preparing for the Entrance Examination.

HOME POWER.

A satisfactory evidence of the progress of female education among the natives of this country is afforded by some of their women figuring, with more or less success, as authoresses. Their efforts are generally of a humble character, being mainly confined to translations of useful English books into the vernaculars. A little book of this kind has been published by Mahaluxmibai, well-known in Surat as an enlightened Hindoo lady. In selecting for translation a chapter from Smile's "Character," we must say, she has made a very happy choice. The chapter treats of the influence of women in their homes, of their share in moulding the manners and morals of their children, and of their proper position in society. The book serves to show how early impressions are the strongest and the most lasting, and how the training received at home, from the time the child has awakened to a perception of the outer world, lends a colour to his whole life in future. Smile's way of enforcing these truths on the mind is not tediously didactic. His pages are rendered attractive with a wealth of apt illustrations taken from the lives of great men. The translation will, therefore, prove both interesting and instructive reading in Indian homes, and enlightened mothers can take from it many valuable hints for their own guidance. It is in the fitness of things that a work of this nature should come from the hands of a lady, and it is no less in the fitness of things that it should have been dedicated by permission to Lady Reay "in admiration of her many noble virtues and ceaseless efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the women of India, no less than for her personal kindness to the translator." The style of the translation is pure and simple.

INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES.

Mr. W. T. Piercy, late Assistant Comptroller-General, has published, through Cones and Co. of Calcutta, a "Manual of Indian Paper Currency," for the use of merchants, traders, and the general public. The pamphlet tells concisely all that need be known for practical purposes on a subject upon which, as the correspondence columns in the Indian newspapers has sometimes shown, not a little uncertainty and misconception prevail. To take one of many items of informations which Mr. Piercy gives, it may save trouble to know that while notes of any circle, to a limited amount, will be cashed at any other circle office for the convenience of *bona fide* travellers, a person who has travelled to a town in which a circle office is situated, and who intends to remain there any length of time, is not considered a *bona fide* traveller. Visitors to hill sanitaria, it is further explained, are not considered as *bona fide* travellers.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Kamlashankar P. Trivedi has supplied in his "Brief History of England," the long-felt necessity for a good manual for Indian students. His small volume not only satisfies the wants of high-school students, but it gives a clear idea of the rise of the English people, and the growth of English institutions, and stands in marked contrast with the numerous handbooks which do little more than facilitate the cramming of dates, events and the lives of leading historical characters. One useful feature in Mr. Trivedi's book is a separate section giving a connected history of the constitutional growth of the English nation. Much valuable information is contained in the manual, which students preparing for the Matriculation are sure to appreciate.

THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The clerks in the Cathedral being most attentive and obliging I feel no hesitation in asking them in the interests of the public, to see to the equitable distribution of the books placed for general use on the reading desks. I suppose half-a-dozen Anthem-books were as much a superfluity to some people as half-a-dozen Bibles were to me, and six Prayer-books to my neighbours, three rows of seats in advance of me.—Yours, &c.

Oct. 31. MIRIAM.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In response to *Pharmacopœia Britanica's* enquiry as to the preservation of eggs, I would suggest the seafaring plan of securing them when *quite fresh* and keeping them buried in common salt carefully exoluded from the air. Egg shells being porous the air has a deteriorating effect upon the matter within. I have read of eggs being kept fresh in hogsheads of salt for the space of two years; and I know this is a common way of taking them to sea. The Chinese method is to bury them in ashes, but ashes being heaty, this plan may not answer so well in a hot climate as in China. Salt, though more expensive, would, as an anti-septic, be the more effective.—Yours, &c.

Oct. 31. MIRIAM.

The Victorian Cricketers' Association has decided to extend its patronage to the team of English amateur cricketers which is being brought out to the colonies by the Melbourne Cricket Club for the ensuing season. The association at the same time declined to patronise Messrs. Shaw, Shrewsbury and Lillywhite's team, which is also to be in the colonies next season.

Confidential reports state that Ayub Khan is at present in the desert of Tai Nai near the Dasht-i-Babus, about 80 miles from Nasirabad and south of Herat. The rebels encamped at Killa Musa near the Ab Istada Lake correspond with him by a circuitous route *vid* Peshin. The same reports state that Ayub Khan has written to Abdul Karim, son of the Akhund, at Killa Musa, that he is very grateful to the Jamshedi and Ferozekohi tribes, who at present are his strong allies, and are ready to assist him in any way. The chiefs of Hazaristan also, such as Mir Hyder Ali, son of Miran Dax; Faten Khan, son of Mir Mustafa, and Mir Baba Beg, son of Miran Sher, are, he says also ready to accompany him.

A RELATED JUBILEE ADDRESS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SANAND, Oct. 29.

When in February last the Queen's Jubilee was celebrated, the address to her Majesty the Queen-Empress from this taluka was unfortunately left behind on account of some misunderstanding as to the date on which Government was to receive addresses. The Jubilee Committee adopted an address of welcome which was read over to all the inhabitants of Sanand, and Rao Sahib Nomnidhrai, permission from his Excellency the Governor to which the address had been left behind. His Excellency granted the application, and the address was printed in golden letters on parchment. A kinkob bag and a silver casket were made for it, and the address was sent to Government to be presented to the Queen-Empress in England on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee there; this address, with some others, were presented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

It was recently intimated to the inhabitants of Sanand that a reply from the Queen-Empress had been received, and was to be read by the District Deputy Collector, Rao Bahadoor Jethalal, on the 29th instant; the town dispensary was decorated with flags; a native band was in attendance; and at 12 noon Rao Bahadoor Jethalal Lis, and Rao Sahib Nomnidhrai, Mamlutdar, together with members of the Jubilee Committee, arrived and took their seats. Rao Bahadoor Jethalal then read the following reply from her Majesty to the address:—

"I thank the residents of Sanand taluka, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate of Bombay, for their expression of congratulation and loyalty and for the kindly manner in which they refer to the visit of my sons to India, and the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency."

Great enthusiasm was displayed; it was kept from flagging by the band who continued to play at intervals. The school boys read some poems, composed expressly by our local laureate, Mr. Mansukraw, the school-master; and the girls recited poems in honor of the Jubilee. Sweetmeats were also distributed. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of pan-supari and attar.

BOMBAY YARN IN THE CHINA AND JAPANESE MARKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have perused the letters of your correspondents "A Well-wisher to Mill Industry" and "Hope," and also your masterly leader anent the Bombay mill industry in your *Weekly Budget* of the 6th ultimo, which I received by the mail steamer Verona. Your correspondent "Hope" seems to take a very cheerful view of the trade in Bombay yarn with China, and advocates the erection of many more spinning and weaving mills on the strength of private advices, the meaning of which, as he says, is that some parties connected or acquainted with him are just beginning to tap the provinces—thereby helping to create an erroneous impression that Bombay spinnings have not gained any footing in the interior of China, and that the present demand is solely confined to the coast provinces. The belief prevalent here amongst importing holders of this community, founded as it is upon a substantial and sound basis, and also long practical experience and amongst well informed merchants, well acquainted with this line of trade, is diametrically opposite. That the demand is more than fully supplied is here quite evident to those who deal in this commodity, hence it not unfrequently happens that although a large and extensive demand prevails, the prices realised are much below those ruling at Bombay. That certainly does not betoken a healthy condition of the market, although it might temporarily contribute to inflate prices on your side. Also it is quite evident that the old mills of Bombay, furnished with old machinery, are losing ground in the markets of China and Japan, and that in a short period the products of these mills will cease to find any outlet here, even at a heavy sacrifice. Your correspondent is perhaps ignorant of the fact that about half-a-dozen mills of Calcutta have commenced to find a market for their goods in China, and that these mills are slowly but steadily coming into favour with the Chinese, to the detriment of a few of the Bombay spinning concerns. The addition of twenty-five per cent to the productive power of the Bombay mill industry will, under the existing order of things, unquestionably help to glut the markets of China and Japan, and as a consequence, the majority of the mills will have to dispose of their out-turn at a heavy sacrifice unless some other fields are discovered to find an outlet for their increased production. Under the existing competition be ween the P. and O. S. Navigation Company and the Rubattino line of steamers, unsold stocks always remain at a very high figure, in addition to which the delivery system of the Chinese as regards sold bales is so tedious and dilatory as to assist in accumulating stocks to be cleared out of godowns at a very high figure, *i.e.*, if stocks of unsold bales are computed at about 18,000 bales, the same figure might be approximately put for stocks of sold but undelivered bales.

In your leader you seem to rely too much upon the great scheme of Count Mitkiewis and the American financiers for the establishment of an American-Chinese bank on a gigantic scale. That this institution will by facilitating the introduction of railways &c., eventually render Bombay spinning accessible to the teeming millions of China, is the view of the writer, but on this side the scheme is not viewed in the same roseate colours, for it certainly will have to fight hard against Chinese conservatism, which in keeping with its traditions, and true to its stationary civilization, will at every progressive step, and at every innovation, make sustained and determined attempts to render futile the efforts of these American financiers to open China to Western and American civilization.—Yours, &c.,

Hongkong, 12th October 1887. CITIZEN.

DEPARTURE OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by Mr. Moreton Frewen, left yesterday afternoon, by the Madras Mail, for Poona. The Nawab and suite travelled in a reserved carriage. There were many friends present to witness their departure, and among them was Mr. Pentucky, Sir Salar's Bombay Agent, who adorned the Nawab and Mr. Moreton Frewen with garlands of flowers. Sir Salar, we understand, stays at Poona for four or five days, when he probably goes on to Hyderabad. The prohibition placed on his return to the latter city, however, may necessitate a change in his programme, when in all probability a stay will be made at Khandalla.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT POONA.

Last Saturday afternoon at St. Paul's Church the marriage of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer and Agent Southern Mahratta Company's Railways, son of the late Colonel Lindsay C. B., 78th Highlanders, and Miss Stewart, daughter of Mr T. H. Stewart, Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner of Survey and Settlement in the Bombay Presidency, was celebrated. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The bridegroom was dressed in the uniform of the Royal Engineers, and attended, as best man, by Major Bisset R. E. The bride was attended by Miss Wardrop, who was attired in white and primrose. The bridal dress was of rich white corded-silk, with court train and panels of pearl embroidery, the veil being fastened back with diamond crescent, star and spray, the gifts of the bridegroom. The service, which was choral, was impressively performed by the Revd. G. Gothard, M.A., Chaplain of St. Paul's. At its conclusion the guests, some seventy in number, repaired to No. 91 Civil Lines, the temporary residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. The presents were over one hundred in number, and were very handsome, the jewellery especially attracting much admiration. The cake was a triumph of Buzzard's (of Oxford Street, London.) The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed in a neat speech by Major General Solly-Flood, and was suitably responded to by Colonel Lindsay. The happy couple then drove away, amid loud cheers, to the train which was to convey them to Khandalla, *en route* for Upper India, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of pale fawn trove with bonnet to match. One of the most attractive features of the occasion was the presence, at the church, and at the house, of a large number of native employes of the Southern Mahratta Country Railway system, who poured flowers into the carriage as it arrived.

THE CREMATION OF HINDOOS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation had a long debate yesterday on the subject of the cremation of Hindoos which has made such a stir in that community. The views expressed by the speakers who took part in the discussion, will be indicated by the following propositions laid before the meeting:—

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik proposed:—That the Corporation is unable to approve of the scheme now before this meeting proposing the erection of a furnace for the cremation of the bodies of Hindoo out-castes and others, the proposed new mode of disposal of the dead not being in accordance with the religious rites and ceremonies enjoined on Hindus, and inasmuch as the use of such an incinerator is generally regarded by the Hindu community of Bombay with feelings of the utmost apprehension and alarm. That on the other hand the Corporation cordially approve of the principle of an annual contribution being made from the Municipal Fund of money towards the cost of the cremation of the pauper and out-caste dead of the Hindu community, provided that such bodies are disposed of on the simple *chita* or pyre in universal use throughout India. Messrs Har issondas Narotamdas and Damodar Thakersey Mulji were the members of the committee which was appointed to draw up a report on the subject of disposing of the dead bodies of low-caste and pauper Hindoos, and they had originally given their assent to the recommendation of the committee in favour of having a crematorium. They had since written a letter withdrawing their assent, and the Rao Saheb moved, in continuation of his proposition, that the letter, as well as the petitions received on the subject should be recorded.

Colonel Merewether moved an amendment that the proposals made by the Acting Municipal Commissioner in his letter, dated 12th September last, and the committee of the Corporation under date 5th idem, for the erection of a crematory with two cells on the Gorini system, as modified in the model prepared by Mr. Walton, at a cost of Rs. 12,880, be sanctioned. That the Town Council be requested to apply to the Corporation for sanction to the outlay of that sum accordingly.

Mr. Ragonath N. Khote seconded the amendment.

Major Martin proposed another amendment, which was seconded by Captain Selby—That as at present there appears to be considerable dread of a crematorium on the part of the Hindoo community, and as this Corporation are averse to attempting to bring any pressure to bear where a question of religious feeling is concerned, the Corporation will make such pecuniary provision as they may find necessary to enable the pauper and outcast Hindoo community to avail themselves, where willing, of the opportunity of burning their dead in the open air. Free burials for the pauper and outcaste Hindoo community to cease.

Dr. Arnott proposed a third amendment, which was as follows:—That the Corporation is unable to approve of the scheme now before this meeting, proposing the erection of a furnace for the cremation of the bodies of Hindoo out castes and others, especially as this Corporation is averse to bringing any pressure to bear where a question of religious feeling is involved.

This was seconded by Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas.

Further debate on the subject has been adjourned till Thursday next.

A counter-memorial to the one recently adopted by a meeting of Hindu headmen, protesting against the proposed scheme for disposing of the bodies of low-caste and pauper Hindus, has been presented to the Corporation. It has been signed by about two hundred persons; more could easily have been got to sign it had it been necessary, but the object of the promoters was to show that there are amongst the Hindus many who are not disposed to take up an attitude of uncompromising hostility to the scheme. Amongst the signatories are Messrs. Shantaram Narayan, Thakarsi Naranji, Madhavdas Raghunathdas, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji, Narotamdas Govardandas, Shamrao Vithal, Ghanasham Nilkant, Jiwandas Mulji, N. G. Chandavarkar, Shitaram Dhakji, Dr. Shantaram Vittal, Messrs. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Damodardas Gowardandas, K. Anandrao, Manchashankar Jayashankar Dawe, Sundardas Dharamsi, N. M. Lokhande, Shridhar R. Bhandarkar, and Harjiwandas Jagjiwandas.

The following is the memorial:—

To, Captain Sir Henry Morland Kt., Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—Having heard that the Corporation are about to discuss the question of erecting suitable crematoria for burning deceased pauper Hindus whose bodies have to be disposed of by, and at the expense of the Municipality, or whose relatives being unable to bear the expenses which the present Hindu mode of cremation requires, feel compelled to bury them, we, the undersigned, beg to approach that body over which you preside with this representation, trusting that it will receive a careful consideration of the members of the Corporation.

We beg in the first place, to prevent all misunderstanding, to state that it is undesirable and inadvisable to force the new system of cremation on any community, and we do not think either the Corporation or the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the question, or the Municipal Commissioner has ever thought of forcing it on the Hindu community. It is difficult for us to understand how the impression got abroad that the Commissioner and the Corporation were about to force the new system on the unwilling Hindu public.

A large portion of the Hindu community are indeed, not prepared for the new system; but we know and have reason to believe that there are many people who will have an objection to its adoption, and if the new crematoria, when erected, be declared open for the use of such as are willing to use them, there will be no coercion at all. In this way the gentlemen who met in a private house and who, calling themselves the "headmen" of their respective castes, decided to address the Corporation against the introduction of the new system of cremation will have no reason to complain that those whom they profess to represent are being forced to adopt the new system.

We understand that hitherto it has been the practice of the Municipality to dispose of the dead bodies of pauper Hindus by getting Bhangis and Mahars to bury them. It is not a little strange that the gentlemen who have addressed the Corporation not to introduce scientific cremation had nothing to say to this state of things, which is most

THE STAMP REVENUE IN BOMBAY.

A resolution of the Bombay Government on the administration of the Stamp Department during 1886-87 declares that the results as set forth in Mr. J. M. Campbell's report are satisfactory and evince the exercise of an efficient control. The Governor-in-Council is glad to notice the commendation bestowed by the Superintendent of Stamps on his assistant, Mr. Maidment, for the efficient manner in which he continues to discharge his onerous duties. The report is summarised as follows :—

There was an increase in the receipts realized both under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-Fees Act, the total gross revenue (Rs. 47,98,438) being greater by Rs. 3,60,118 than that (Rs. 44,38,320) derived during the preceding year. Nearly three-fourths of this excess occurred in the receipts from Court-Fee stamps, which exhibit an increase of Rs. 2,67,510 during the year under review against a decrease of Rs. 53,472 during the previous year. No remarkable variations took place in the receipts on account to any other class of stamps. The total expenditure during the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 2,54,181 as against Rs. 2,21,291 during the year 1885-86, the increase being mostly due to the grant of a large amount of refunds.

COTTON GOODS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

In the report on the railway-borne trade of the Central Provinces for the year 1886-87, which, by the way, is published under the auspices of the Department of Land Records, Settlements and Agriculture. Mr. J. B. Fuller gives us some information regarding the trade in cotton-goods. He writes :—

The imports of cotton-goods show a considerable decline when compared with those of the previous year, but are, on the other hand, larger than they were in 1884-85. The quantities of yarn imported correspond pretty closely with the quantities imported during 1884-85, though there is a marked advantage on the side of yarn of English manufacture. The import of English cotton-goods was much smaller than in the preceding year, but was still much larger than in either 1884-85 or 1883-84. The import of Indian piece-goods shows, however, a large falling-off when compared with the import of any of the three years preceding. This is entirely due to the success of the Empress Mills at Nagpur, the exports of cotton piece-goods from the Nagpur block to other Central Provinces blocks amounting to 12,701 maunds against 7,546 maunds in the preceding year. The Provinces received considerably more piece-goods from Nagpur than from Bombay. But there are no signs that the competition of the Nagpur Mills is driving English piece-goods from the market.

As regards the cotton crops, Mr. Fuller says that that of 1885 was above the average, but that that of 1886 considerably surpassed it. The amount exported during 1886-87 was three times as much as that exported during 1884-85 and the receipt from cotton exceeded those of 1884-85 by no less than 23 lakhs of rupees, and those of the previous year by fourteen lakhs. Out of 2,18,495 maunds of cotton exported 1,29,416 were contributed by the Wardha and Nagpore Districts, and 45,390 by the Nimar District. Complaints have been made of a falling-off in the exports of cotton to England, but Mr. Fuller tells us that a hospitable market can be obtained within the country, so that the interests of the Provinces do not appear to have suffered.

THE INUNDATION OF AMERICA.

Since 1874 no less than 50,00,000 aliens have pitched their tents in the United States. It is a little bewildering to glance ahead and figure up the probable proportions of this Republic. Our population has doubled about every quarter of a century. Dealing in round numbers, it may be recalled that we were 30,00,000 in 1,775, 60,00,000 in 1800, 1,20,00,000 in 1825, 2,40,00,000 in 1850, 5,00,00,000 in 1875, and with the emigrant contributions we will be over 10,00,00,000 in 1900. It is a startling outlook, this geometrical progression of populations and we will bid God-speed to Germany and other countries in their efforts to change the course of the migration movements to other parts. We have now a larger alien element than is safe, and ought to have twenty years' rest to digest and assimilate it.—*Springfield (Conn., U.S.A.) Republican.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 31.—The barometer continues to rise in north-western India, and has commenced to rise in Ceylon and Burma ; elsewhere it has fallen. The fall is greatest in the Carnatic, and the storm noticed yesterday is now close to the coast between Madras and Negapatam. The winds are unaltered. A cyclonic circulation exists over the Bay and the Carnatic, but in most other parts of India, the north-east monsoon is the predominant wind. The temperature has risen in northern and fallen in southern India. The sky is densely overcast and humidity is high in the Peninsular. Rain is confined to the Peninsula except for slight showers in Burma. Madras has received 4 inches, and Salem and Madura over 1 inch, but elsewhere the amounts are below 1 inch.

Mdlle. Drouin has been informed that the English Government do not intend to increase the offer of £50 as compensation for her detention at Cowes by the police on suspicion of having explosives in her possession. It is, therefore, probable that nothing further will be heard of the case. The Government refuse to hand over to the injured lady the documents upon which the police arrested her.

An albatross dropped dead the other day on the beach at Fremantle. The bird, on being inspected, was found to have a thin band round its neck, with the following message in French punctured upon it :—"Thirteen shipwrecked sailors have taken refuge on the Crozet Islands. 4th August, 1887." The band was rusted, and the authenticity of the record is undoubted. It is believed that the albatross was one of several birds sent away with messages as a forlorn hope by the survivors of the shipwreck. The Crozet group comprises four islands in latitude 46·27 south, longitude 52·14 east, and are uninhabited, except occasionally by fishermen. Many wrecks have taken place off the islands, one of the most notable being that of the Strathmore in 1875.

There are several female fortune-tellers in Paris who do a good trade, and it has even been alleged that on one occasion a wise woman living in Batignolles was visited by no less a personage than General Boulanger, who wanted to hear the sibyl's opinion as to his prospects. Whether this be due to the lively imagination of a Boulevard chronicler or not, it is certain that since the dissemination of the story an impetus has been given to the trade of Parisian Cagliostros and female oracles. The ranks of local astrologers, water-readers, and card-dealers have received an important addition in the person of a Viennese woman, whose showily-painted face is exhibited diurnally on the Boulevards by sandwich-men. She professes to be the only living possessor of the secrets of the great Cagliostro, and she reads fortunes in a glass of water, like so many of her compeers. Parisians are a sharp race, and are not easily gulled by *charlatans*, but the female successor of Cagliostro manages to obtain a prosperous custom from unsophisticated milliners' apprentices, dressmakers, *petites ouvrieres* of all classes, servants and provincials from Brives-la-Gaillarde, and other rural townships like it.

The debates in the colonial parliaments are frequently enlivened by incidents which the Speaker of the House of Commons would deal with in a very summary manner. The other day, a Mr. Bent accused the Chief Secretary to the Victorian Government of departing from the truth. What followed is reported as follows :—

Mr. Deakin: I rise to a point of order, I object strongly to such language. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bent: I repeat the language. (Order.)

The Chairman: You must not do it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bent: I repeat he did mislead the House, and I ask that the division be postponed until Mr. L. L. Smith is here to discuss the health business.

Mr. Gillies: What health business?

Mr. Bent: I say you will not go on with these estimates.

Mr. Deakin: Will you let me explain.

Mr. Bent: No, I won't.

Mr. Deakin: Thank you for your courtesy.

Mr. Bent: I don't want to go to school to be taught courtesy or even truth.

Mr. Deakin: No ; I don't suppose you want to be taught the truth.

Mr. Bent: No, because a man who is a born liar cannot speak the truth. (Chair.)

Mr Russel: I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Jones: A statement that is a matter of fact cannot be questioned on a point of order.

Then the matter ended. The vocabulary of Parliamentary expressions in Victoria is evidently much more extensive than in England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Schooner Paula, Captain P L Breyman, cleared out yesterday to sail for port Natal, laden with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers on board.

The B I steamer Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G Jacobs, which arrived in this port yesterday morning, brought from the Coast ports and Calcutta (Oct 14) a general cargo as per orders.

The ship Altmore, 1,715 tons, Captain W J Weaks, brought to this port yesterday morning a cargo of 1,232 tons of coals and iron pipes from Glasgow, having sailed from thence on the 6th July last.

The Zanzibar Mails.—The s s Barawa, Captain E Elson, consigned to Messrs. Ebram Visram and Co, sailed yesterday for Merka, Zanzibar, &c, with mails and a general cargo. Baron Bulow and five deck passengers have sailed with her.

The P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,726 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday, under command of Captain G H Brooks, from Hong Kong (Oct 12), with extra mails, a general cargo and twelve deck passengers on board, having taken up about 300 from China and landed the rest at various ports on her voyage.

The I M S Lawrence.—The Indian Marine ship Lawrence, Captain Paget-Jones, sails this morning for Karachi with Government stores, and the following military transports. One commissioned officer Captain P L Williams, RA, 4 warrant officers, 3 N C European rank and file, two women, one child, 46 men and six followers belonging to the Bombay Sappers and Miners and other Infantry Regiments, &c, some of them *en route* for Quetta.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain W Millar, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers from Liverpool which she cleared on the 30th Sept last :—Capt C H and Mrs Fiested, two children and nurse, Mrs S Piper, Dr W Coates, Miss E R Coates, Miss E Clanchy, Capt A L and Mrs Mein, R E, Mrs D Longworth, Lt G R Cookes, R H A, Mr W De Roght, Miss A S Millard, Miss E M Lyman, Mr. C Hudson, Mr W Tudball, Miss A Jacob, Mr A J and Mrs Brookes and child, Mr W W Harris, Capt P T Buston, R E, Revd H M M and Mrs Hacket and two children and ayah, Dr G D and Mrs McReddie, Revd, S A and Mrs Muchmore Mr J Vose and Mr J Bell.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

31st October, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia	3274	G. M. Boothby	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Asia	2382	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Bokhara	1711	C. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1452	S. Rason	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Kt. of S. George	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Othello	1837	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Forbes	1591	White	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	G.B. D. Mauch	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ R.Rubattino	2044	G. Merello	L	F. Bozzoni.
„ Worsely Hall	2240	J. Verrill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Bedouin	1276	J. H. Robson	N	Captain.
„ Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C.Buchanan	1585	Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	Q	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Amphitrite (s)	Lemesich	Hongkong, Oct. 11.
	River Indus (s)	Murray	Moulmein, Oct. 18.
	Belgravia (s)	Boothby	Liverpool, Oct. 4.
31	Lombardy (s)	Brookes	Hongkong, Oct. 12.
	Clan Buchanan (s)	Millar	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	Loodiana (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, Oct. 14.
	Altmore (ship)	Weaks	Glasgow, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Kilwa (s)	Mackay	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Barawa (s)	Elson	Zanzibar.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday :—Steamer Othello, Atkin, for Hull, Marseilles, &c. Schooner Paula, Breyman, to Port Natal.

The following vessels were entered yesterday for outward ports :—
Steamer Bedouin, for Port Said.
„ Amphitrite, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
„ Victoria and Bokhara, for London, &c.
„ Inchrhona, for Dunkirk.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
27 Argonaut .... Bouner .... Newport, July 24.
Tai Sang s .... Davies .... Hongkong, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27.—Steamers Bancoora and Shahzada. Ships Slieve Bawn and El Capitan.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
27 Khandalla s .... Bombay.
28 Canara s .... Calcutta.

Oct. DEPARTURE.
29 Sirsa s .... Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 29.

Roxpell, Capt, Bo, A G's Dept, from leave, from Poona.

October 30.

Abbott, Capt, Bl R E, from furlough, from England.
Walker, Major, Mad Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Richards, Major, Bl, Leicester Regt, from leave, from England.
Stockly, Col, Bo R A, from sick leave, from England

October 31.

Cookes, Lt, Bl, R H A, from leave, from England.
Buston, Capt, Bl, R E, from furlough, from England.
Coates, Surgeon, Bl, I M S, from M C furlough, from England.
Mein, Capt, Bl, R E, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—October 31.

Buston, Capt, Bl, R E, off leave, to Roorkee.
Coates, Surgeon, Bl, I M S, off leave, to Peshawar.
Muir, Lt-Col, Bl, Political Dept, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 1st November, 1887.

1. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee at 5-15 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd instant, at Quarter-Master Soundy's.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company.

No. 2565 Vol. W. Conway, No. 2566 Vol. D. Turner and No. 2567 Vol. A Wilcox.

3. Vol. C. Burnett, is transferred from B Company to C Company from the 22nd October.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified :—

4. There will be musketry at the Town Hall this evening at 5-15 p.m.

5. There will be Commanding Officer's parade at the Kennedy Sea Face at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 4th inst.

By Order.

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

Many people, writes a local paper, must have remarked the great sameness of colour in the public buildings of Madras. This is owing to the want of variety in the building materials, only granite and brick being available. In Lahore, the want was still greater, and the architects of the sixteenth century introduced what is now called ceramic mosaics in their buildings. It is thus noticed by Mr. Kipling in the *Journal of Indian Art* :—"In the Fort at Lahore there are large panels shewing a gul dasta, or foliated pattern of a branching tree, each leaf of which is a separate piece of pottery. The solidity and crispness of effect of this inlay as compared with a painting of a pattern which wanders from tile to tile is remarkable." The *Mail* has had the pleasure of seeing some specimens of this mosaic tile work made at the Government brickfields by Mr. Brassington, the Consulting Architect, which will, in all probability, lead to a revival of this ancient art, and lend colour to Madras. The specimens follow the old designs existing in the Punjab, and only differ in the enamels employed. The sea air of Madras necessitates the use of hard siliceous enamels in lieu of the ancient soft kind. The attempts so far made seem to have been highly successful.

THE COMING COLONY.

William Dampier, ex buccaneer, the first of British blood who ever set foot on the shores of our great southern continent, landed in 1669 on what is now known as the colony of West Australia. Little could the "gentleman adventurer" dream of the future which lay before Australasia—that it would be the home of millions of his race. West Australia, "the coming colony," as its citizens fondly call it, was known to the world when Victoria, South Australia and Queensland were yet unheard of. Before and after the time of Dampier the Dutch had navigated the western shores of this continent. The French, early in the century, had sent thither an exploring and scientific expedition, and there was a danger of part of Australia falling under an alien power till Captain Fremantle, in command of H.M.S. Challenger, landed at the mouth of the Swan River in 1829 and annexed to the British crown all of the western, northern and southern portions of Australia not included in New South Wales. But it was to be a Crown colony of a different type to that founded by Captain Phillip. The Swan River settlement, as West Australia was at first called, was to be the home of English gentlemen and English yeomen, who were to settle and flourish on grants of land freely given away by the Crown, and were to show in their descendants the mettle of old England transplanted into Austral pastures. Thousands of acres were granted to the first Government officials to military officers and any desirable would be colonist. But Government patronage cannot make a colony. The history of the United States shows that the various communities in the north and south only made headway when they were freed from Government interference. The Crown officials in the early days were fatal to the prosperity of the Swan River settlement. The colony languished ; it almost seemed as if rain threatened the immigrants. But the English and Scotch farmers who tempted by the liberal offers of land had left their native homes to make new ones in this far off country struggled on. They bore the heat and the burden of days of toil. Cut off from communion with the rest of Australia by what seemed an impassable desert until Forrest and Gregory and Giles opened up its dark places, the Swan River colonists were as isolated as the early settlers in Virginia. Their children reap the reward of the parents' toil, and every native West Australian points to the fact that his colony was founded by free men, by pioneers like those of Victoria, and that the first native born had attained to man's estate before a single convict was sent out from England to West Australia.

From 1850 to 1868 West Australia was a convict colony. The result of this influx was not a happy one, but the evils were much mitigated by the fact that there was beforehand a settled free population. The Fenian prisoners condemned in 1868 were the last to arrive, but the consensus of opinion is that these have always proved most law-abiding, and in the new world have made admirable citizens. Many of these political prisoners when released made their homes in the other Australian colonies. One "head centre" became the popular editor of a Queensland journal. Another is a justice of the peace on a mining township up north, and is a very loyal colonist. At present the convict stain is dying out, although it does not do to talk indiscriminately in Perth of "old lags." For 58 years West Australia has been a Crown colony, and, as in the recently quoted case of Fiji, this government from Downing-street has retarded the progress of the community. The salaries of the officials have not been costly, but there have been many pluralists, and in Crown appointments favoritism of incompetent officials has always been displayed. The Governor of a Crown colony can never be popular. He is the source of all evil, as well as of all good. Sir Arthur Kennedy, who ruled here long before his Queensland days, perhaps best pleased the West Australians. The present Governor, Sir Frederick Napier Broome, has had many difficulties with his officials. His quarrel with and suspension of Chief Justice Onslow is a matter of local scandal. As between two Downing-street subordinates this would not be a matter of importance, but the Governor has, it is said, also embittered his relations with leading colonists, and the suspension of the Chief Justice has gravely interfered with public business. But the Downing-street rule of King Log and King Stork is soon to end. Next year responsible government will be granted to Western Australia. Within twelve months an entirely new order of things will be established. Then things will "boom" indeed. The "coming colony" will have joined her elder sisters in the race for prosperity, she will bid for the capital and the muscle of the old world to come and help her develop her wonderful resources, and her material wealth under responsible government is likely to increase a hundredfold. Victoria ought not to attempt to hinder, but to assist her young sister in this race.

Very little is known of West Australia by the outer world. Visitors to the Colonial Exhibition last year would be delighted with the frank, manly bearing and speech of Sir Malcome Fraser, who endeared himself to Victorians by his outspoken utterances on the question of the federation of the colonies. A bronzed young squatter from the north of this colony was a favorite of London society, and the colonial belle of many balls was also from West Australia. The magnificent slabs of polished jarrah, handsomer than any mahogany, and the collection of pearl shells and pearls in the West Australian court at the "Colinderies" aroused the admiration of all colonial as well as London visitors. Victorian, explorers have found fertile pastures in the Kimberley district, and much gold is also being discovered there. But men like Mr. O'Donnel are bushmen and workers, and not journalists, and little is really known of their undertakings, and those who have got a good thing in mining generally keep it to themselves. Yet we in Victoria have need to know everything concerning our neighboring colonies, and so advantage has been taken of the presence in Melbourne of Mr. C. A. Paterson, a native of Fremantle, and who, as a surveyor and representative of large interests, has travelled over most of the colony to obtain some reliable facts and expressions of opinion relating to West Australia. Mr. Paterson is enthusiastic on the subject. "The Coming Colony" that is the "word," says he. "It will go ahead even faster than Victoria did. Look what a country we've got—a coast line of 3,500 miles and a territory of over 1,00,000 square miles, or 6,79,000,000 acres! West Australia is the largest of the colonies. It is more than 80 times the size of Great Britain and Ireland! We have a better climate than any of the other colonies. In the south it is not so cold as Victoria. In the north it is much more temperate than in Queensland. And money is rolling into the country through the railway syndicates, which are making our lines on the land grant principle. About 680 miles of railway are in construction or course of construction—that is, they are authorised. We have nearly 300 miles made already, and Perth, the capital, is connected, or will be, with the north at Champion Bay and with the south at Albany. The whole country inland will be opened up by railways, which are running inland from Perth. About the Kimberly district there is no doubt that it is a great grazing country. Some of your Victorians have got good blocks there. O'Donnell, the explorer, and his partners, I believe, are in for a good thing. As regards the reefs there, I know on the best reliable authority that there is every promise of it being the greatest gold quartz-bearing district in Australia. Ballarat and Charters Towers and Gympie won't come near it. And as for Mount Morgan, it will not be a patch upon Jackson's Reef. There is a reef and a lead there, and the bottom can't come out of it, as it may in the Queensland mine. The influx of population is likely to be enormous. We have about 40,000 now, and during the last 5 years the increase has been double what it was in the previous 10. The railways and the gold will bring people. Only 60 miles east of Perth, near to Newcastle and the railway, a quartz reef has been found, and since I arrived in Melbourne I have received a wire from the Crown Solicitor at Perth, stating that the result of the assay is most satisfactory. I am not a mining man, nor a squatting man, but I want West Australia and its resources known to the world."

"You saw our raw material in London," continued Mr. Paterson, "our timber is acknowledged to be the best in Australia. Do you know that we have sandalwood in our bush better than any ever got in the South Seas. The railways and the mines will bring the population that will support the agriculture. In fruit and fish, too, we can beat the world. We send our tinned fish to the Mauritius. I should like to see this brought to Melbourne. We ought to have closer business relations with Victoria, Adelaide has been our neighbour, but when goods are on board a ship an extra few days at sea doesn't much increase the cost. It is the terminal charges for handling, &c., which we pay for. I am pleased with Melbourne, of course, but I tell you Perth will run it close in proportionate increase of population and wealth. Just look at this map ; see the network of railways centreing here. There is not a more beautiful capital than ours in Australia. The population of the city and suburbs now is 10,000 ; in five years' time it may be 50,000. It is the seat of Government, all the public offices are there, all business has to be done there, all money passes through Perth. A Tramway Act is passed, and we shall soon have a tramway, not a cable one, but a modest horse tram to commence with. The Legislative Council have approved of accepting Sir John Coode's scheme for harbor works at Fremantle, at a cost of £800,000. Fremantle is to Perth what Williamstown is to Melbourne. Beyond Perth, but close at hand, with the railway running through it, is a magnificent garden country, undulating like Kew. When this is covered over with houses it will very much resemble the land between Kew and Heidelberg. I don't know a finer or healthier place to live in than the neighbourhood of Perth. It is a country for the workingman to make a home ; it is the country for the capitalist ; it is the country for the man of moderate means. I am surprised you know so little about us in Melbourne. Yes ; I admit I may be sanguine. I am a native of West Australia and have faith in its future. And I love Perth, which, has as fair maids as any of those Sir Walter Scott wrote about. Don't forget that its the 'coming capital' of the 'coming colony.'"—*Melbourne Age.*

DISCOVERIES OF ANCIENT SCULPTURES.

A correspondent writes from Rome to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* :—"The works in connection with the new *cloaca* in the Via del Colosseo have just brought to light two large fragments of an ancient marble frieze, which must have belonged to some temple or similar public building. They are about 1·05 metre high (about 41 1-3 inches). One piece, about 1·24 metre (nearly 49 inches) long by 7 inches thick represents a winged Diana. Laurel is on the ground ; the face and part of the left foot are wanting. The godess is in hunting attire wearing a short chiton and chlamys. The figure resembles greatly, especially in its elastic pose, the well-known Diana at Versailles. She holds the bent bow with her left hand, and is in the act of drawing with the right an arrow from the quiver that hangs on her shoulders. She has half-buskins on her feet and a bracelet on the upper arm. The body is inclined towards the right, while it would seem that the head was turned towards the left ; her unbound hair floats on the wind. Close by there is another female figure wrapped in a mantle in a calm reflecting attitude, with the right hand resting on the hip. A piece of the face is wanting here also. She wears a Spartan tunic, gathered at the bosom and confined by a girdle. The wide mantle falls loosely from her shoulders ; some folds are gathered over the left arm. The right arm is ornamented with a bracelet, and the feet are sandalled. Separated from this figure by a tree, seemingly an oak there is a male figure, of which only the right side is preserved, his hand grasping a hammer, at his feet an anvil and smith's tongs. It may represent Vulcan. The other fragment is not nearly so well preserved. To the right we see a portion of a female figure ; she is inclined from right to left, and seems full of life and motion. The right hand, raised and extended, holds horizontally a torch. She wears a double chiton and chlamys blown by the wind into many folds. Beside is another female figure, also very animated, the face of which is tolerably well preserved. It has an air of savage haughtiness ; the hair is greatly tossed. The feet are encased in high-laced buskins ; little wings are attached at the heels, and also at the temples. The right hand holds a torch ; the left seems to squeeze a bundle of snakes. Plainly this one—perhaps also the companion figure—represents a Fury. Roman archæologists incline to the opinion that the whole frieze represented the Battle of the Giants."

A CLERGYMAN AND HIS CREDITORS

The case of the Rev. Wm. Radcliffe, formerly river chaplain at Calcutta, who has been several times before the South Australian courts on a charge of contravening the bankruptcy laws of New Zealand, where he had been residing as chaplain to the Bishop of Christchurch, was terminated in the Supreme Court Adelaide before Judge Boucaut. It was the intention of the police authorities to have taken advantage of a warrant issued for his arrest by Mr. Beddome, police magistrate, on Friday, and to have shipped him for New Zealand by the steamer leaving Melbourne on Saturday ; but Sir John Downer, Mr. Radcliffe's counsel, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* on his behalf. In court to-day Sir John Downer contended that the affidavit on which prisoner was charged in the police court was founded on deliberately false information supplied by the police authorities of New Zealand—namely, that a warrant for Radcliffe's arrest had been issued at Wellington on the 3rd inst., whereas he was not adjudicated insolvent until the 5th inst., and the warrant was not issued until the 6th inst. His Honor felt warmly on the same subject, and said he would put his remarks in writing, as he could not trust himself to speak on it just then. Bail was granted Radcliffe on his own recognisances of £500 to appear and take his trial in Christchurch within the next 12 months. If defendant can arrange to get the adjudication of his insolvency annulled he need not return to New Zealand. Radcliffe has left for London.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF A RUSSIAN ADVENTURESS.

A Russian adventuress, known by the nick name of "Golden Hand," has been condemned by the tribuna of Moscow to transportation for life. This extraordinary woman has been married no less than sixteen times, and is described as being remarkably handsome. Her husbands belonged to all nationalities and creeds. She ran away from two in France and three in Germany, carrying off as much of their property as she could lay hands on. She was in Vienna in 1878, under an assumed name. She robbed her different husbands altogether of more than 3,00,000 roubles. When travelling, she invariably made dupes and disappeared with their money, jewels, and even with their watches. She is not unfamiliar with her future abode—Siberia. She was condemned to transportation once before by the Moscow tribunal. She had not been there long before the chief overseer of the place where she was confined married her, and took her to Constantinople. She left him in course of time and returned to Russia, where she was only identified by the police after two years' residence. She speaks fluently Russian, German, French, English, and Roumanian. The lawyer entrusted with her defence had an opportunity of experiencing her skill as a pickpocket. When he went to see her in prison after the trial she assured him of her gratitude, and asked him to accept as a souvenir a gold watch and chain, which she placed on the table before him. He at once recognised it as his own. She had picked his pocket and presented him with his own watch.

MANUFACTURER'S TESTS.

The Germans owe much of their success in trade to method in the processes of manufacture and to the care observed to ensure attainment of the end in view. The providing of means for testing the results arrived at is often regarded as a necessity where English manufacturers would rest content with vigilant supervision. Good examples may be found in the gunpowder industry and in the manufacture of armour plates. The Westphalian Gunpowder Company who introduced and make the "cocoa" powder used in large guns, have a test ground adjoining all their factories, where every batch is tasted, not in a small experimental piece, but in a 6-inch gun. If the velocity of the shot is too high and the pressure developed in the gun too great, the batch is blended with another that gave results too low in those respects. Similarly, when the velocity and the pressures are below the prescribed limit, a blending is effected with a batch that gave results too high. In this way they succeed in fulfilling every specification received. No English gunpowder maker has yet thought it worth his worth to spend £1,000 in the acquisition of a test gun, and for this reason, according to their own confession. English makers are beaten by the Germans, who have established themselves at Chilworth, in Surrey. The Horder Bergwerks-und-Huttenverein, who are makers of ships' armour plates, have also a large gun and testing grounds, where they test, by the actual firing of a shot against it a sample of every fresh charge of steel produced. It is not surprising that under such conditions these works are becoming famous for the excellence of their manufactures.—*Industries*

With reference to the action of the German commodore at Samoa, the correspondent of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* states that "it is more and more apparent every day that the action of Germany has been directed by the Deutsche Handel Company (the big German firm). Tamasese's people have mortgaged their lands to the German firm to the extent of 60,0000 dols. to purchase firearms. These arms, which cost the company about 10 dols. a piece, were sold for 60 dols. each, while the British traders have been prevented by their Government from trading in arms or ammunition. These mortgages were invalid by the law of Samoa unless countersigned by the King. Malietoa, of course, refused to sign mortgages which had been given for the purpose of providing those who had rebelled against his authority with arms. Tamasese was appointed King by the Germans with a view of making these mortgages valid. It is also expected that he will be a pliant tool—mindful of German interests and in every way subservient to their power."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil :—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross' Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees— Ansar, Harford Co., 110 High Holborn, London.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Monday, October 24, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	ad-int.	
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	95
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1,650
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£12-6	......	13½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	67
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	38 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	415	Rs 10psh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	75
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	89
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	100	y. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	55
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.	101
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	3 p. ct.	100
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	24
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	56
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	98
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	45
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	217
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	100
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	86x
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	16
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	98
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110x
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	30
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.	59x
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	35
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	67
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	40
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	340
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	71
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2 p. ct.	107
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	107
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	152
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	82

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES. (*Yearly*)

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation.
Adalpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	18
Amicable (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Assam Company	180	10 p. ct. a	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil c	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	70
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	90
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	42
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	168
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. a	102
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil.	16
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. a	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	8 p. ct. a	31x
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	2½ p. ct. a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. a	30
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	16
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. c	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p.ct. a	60
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	28
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Huawal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. a	100
Indian Terai	500	ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	12 p. ct. c	100
Ietinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	18
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. c	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. a	70
Do. contributory	200	nil. a	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p. ct. a	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. a	40
Loobah	100	10 p. ct. a	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct. a	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	35
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	11
Moran, Assam	80	......	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. a	5
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	11 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	3½ p. ct.	28
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. c	53
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. c	80
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	35
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	58
Rungliee Rungliot	100	5ad int.	95x.
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. c	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	3 p. ct. a	4-5d
Second Pallodhi	100	3 p. ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct. c	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	42
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad. int. a	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarree (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5ad. int.	90x
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	3 p. ct. a	108
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	3½ p. ct. a	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5ad. int.	141x
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	......

ad-int. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
s—Sellers.
w—Wanted.
n—Nominal.
x—Exclusive of Dividend.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2	
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5	
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½	168
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5	146
Bank of Bengal	500	6	900
Bank of Upper India	100	5	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1 p.ct.	150n
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	123x
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	109
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	100	8
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	103	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	103	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100	0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1897)	Nominal	
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	104	0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	104	8
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	103	0
5 Per Cent. of 1884-85 (1905)	103	0
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	103	12
5 Per Cent. of 1886-87 (1916)	104	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	99	8

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies.

7 Per Cent. 1886 (1891) Alipore Coal	106	0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	Noml.	
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	102	0
7 Per Cent. (1887 1892) Calcutta S. N. Co	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	103	0
7 Per Cent. 1887 (1892) Cawn. Cotton Mills	104	0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	98	0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1886) Do. do.	98	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	100	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1890) Goosery Jute Mills	104	0
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	103	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills	103	0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)	101	0
7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla	108	0
7 Per Cent. 1880 (1890) India General	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Rly.	103	0
8 P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92) Raneegunge Coal	104	0
10 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	103	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	106	0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	104	0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills	105	0

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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